THE

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1778.

To the INHABITANTS *of* NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND *and* VIRGINIA.

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow Citizens!

AFTER three campaigns, during which the brave subjects of these States have contended, not unsuccessfully, with one of the most powerful kingdoms upon earth, we no find ourselves at least upon a level with our opponents; and there is the best reason to believe that efforts, adequate to the abilities of this country, would enable us speedily to conclude the war, and to secure the invaluable blessings of Peace, Liberty and Safety. With this view, it is in contemplation, at the opening of the next campaign, to assemble a force sufficient, not barely to cover the country from a repetition of those depredations which it hath already suffered, but also to operate offensively, and strike some decisive blow.

In the prosecution of this object, it is to be feared, that so large an army may suffer for want of provisions. The distance between this and the Eastern States, whence considerable supplies of Flesh have been hitherto drawn, will necessarily render those supplies extremely precarious. And, unless the virtuous yeomanry of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will exert themselves to prepare cattle for the use of the army, during the months of May, June and July next, great difficulties may arise in the course of the campaign. It is therefore recommended to the inhabitants of those States, to put up and feed, immediately, as many of their Stock Cattle as they can spare, so as that they may be driven to this army within that period. A bountiful price will be given; and the proprietors may assure themselves, that they will render a most essential service to the illustrious cause of their country, and contribute, in a great degree, to shorten this bloody contest. But, should there be any so insensible to the common interest, as not to exert themselves upon these generous principles; the private interest of those, whose situation makes them liable to become immediate subjects to the enemy's incursions, should prompt them, at least to a measur , which is calculated to save their property from plunder, their families from insult, and their own persons from abuse, hopeless confinement, or perhaps a violent death.

G. WASHINGTON.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge, February 18, 1778.

By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Common-Wealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Excellency General Washington hath thought proper to address the inhabitants of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, recommending it to them to put up and feed immediately, as many of their Stock Cattle as they can spare for the supply of the army in the months of May, June and July next; as in the said address, hereunto subjoined, doth more at large appear. We the Supreme Executive Council, being desirous to promote a measure so essentially necessary at this time, do earnestly recommend it to the good people of this State, to exert themselves in answering the purposes of his Excellency's address, as all circumstances seem happily to conspire in rendering the approaching campaign decisive, and the fruit of our toil is not only in view, but even within reach, we hope all those who wish well to their country, and have it in their power to contribute any thing to the support of our army, in the way recommended by the General, will exert themselves on this occasion. We can have no doubt of the virtuous intentions of the good people of this State, in a cause so righteous as the present contest with Great-Britain most certainly is, and therefore firmly rely on their exertions to afford the relief required, in due time. *By order of Council,*

THOMAS WHARTON, Junior.
Lancaster, Feb. 27, 1778. President.
Attest. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

TO THE BRITONS.

YOUR King and Parliament are a spectacle to the world; and their conduct in the American war, will render them immortal in infamy. It is hard to say which will be greatest, the astonishment or indignation of mankind; but certain it is, the wise and just will execrate their memory to latest time.—With blood and murder, robbery and ravishment, burning and desolation, with every species of cruelty and death, have *their* hireling savages and butchers marked their steps in America: Therefore this land must forever remember and detest them.

Will not Britons have equal cause for execrating these murderers? They have sacrificed thousands and ten thousands of *Britons*, in their mad career and thirst for tyranny. Many millions have they wasted to accomplish our destruction; their glory is forgotton; their antient fame blotted out; and their honour lost, never to return. Regardless of all admonition, they hold on their course and wade still deeper in blood. Although the voice of the world is against them, and every day, with growing evidence, testifies the impossibility of success, still deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, and blind to inevitable ruin, they disregard or defy every thing rational or sacred. Will you suffer these *madmen*, these servants of Satan, to prostitute any longer the name of Rulers, and with your wealth and your authority compleat that national ruin which they have begun and long continued with circumstances of aggravation and horror? Shall it be said in future time, that *Britons*, heirs to freedom, born in a land of science, the nurse of heroes and of liberty, suffered a tyrant King and slavish Parliament to make *them* the tools of despotism and butchers of freemen, and to prostitute the native wisdom and valour of the nation in warring against their kindred, their firmest allies and best friends?

O, most infamous and deplorable! You will not have even the momentary price of riches or power, which the wicked sometimes receive in exchange for their lost virtue and honour; encircled on all sides with infamy and ruin, your wealth and glory, your power and fame will for ever depart, and leave you, scourged with guilt, to sink into that state of servitude and despair, which *your hands* have been employed to prepare for your *brethren*.

At this day, our progress is so rapid and our prospect so bright, the infatuation of tyranny can scarcely support an hope of success; her efforts grow fainter, and our strength increases every hour; and, like the growing day, our country advances in lustre and in the estimation of the world.

View our first efforts on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. Mark our progress to the glorious declaration of Independence, 4th July, 1776. Observe the rapid advances of the United States; the armies they have raised; the ships they have built; the governments they have founded; the manufactures established. View with attention the wonders that have been performed in this short period, and if there is not infidelity in your hearts you will say, the hand of GOD has been with them. After this review can any one who has the reason of a man, expect the enfeebled arm of Britain will conquer these united and accumulated Powers? Her unimpaired strength, with flowing coffers, recruited armies, and credit undiminished, were not sufficient to check us in our first efforts for freedom; then what can be expected from the feebler attempts of exhausted power? Now her armies are reduced, her sources of wealth dried up, her credit sunk, and the current of success is on our side and runs strong against her, what can you expect or hope? Can the dying Lion catch the prey which his primitive vigour could not reach?—Neither can Britain conquer America.

Awake then to action, like *Samson* from his slumbers, and call your ungodly Rulers to the bar of the PEOPLE, to answer for their violence and murder! before righteous Heaven seals your destruction.

A SOLDIER.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

Near the Court-house in Lancaster,

THOUGHTS ON THE LETTER of EDMUND BURKE, Esq: TO THE SHERIFFS of BRISTOL, On the AFFAIRS of AMERICA.

By the EARL of ABINGDON.

IN this excellent political tract the noble Earl has strenuously asserted the rights of his countrymen, in opposition to the arbitrary and despotic measures pursued by the British Court. His sentiments of the present unjust and cruel war on the part of Britain, and of those who promoted and continue to support it, are contained in the following short extract, which concludes this spirited performance.

"Upon the whole, when I perceive a war, and such a war too, so weakly supported, and yet so violently pursued: When I find the most elevated of the Church, preaching and publishing to the world passive obedience and non resistance to the supremacy of law, whether that law be right or wrong, whether it be good or bad, whether it be to establish Popery or Protestantism, whether it be enacted by an honest, or by a corrupt and abandoned Parliament: When I see men that were pilloried in the reign of good old George II. pensioned in this, and for the same reasons: When I hear of others hired to root out the very idea of *public virtue* from the minds, and tear *benevolence* from the hearts of Englishmen: When I reflect, but why add more to the black catalogue of public dangers? It is time to look at home: It is time, even with *stentorian* voice, to call for union among the friends of the Constitution: It is time that private opinion should yield to public safety: It is time that we keep both "watch and ward;" for if the liberties of our fellow subjects in America are to be taken from them, it is for the ideot only to suppose that we can preserve our own. The dagger uplifted against the breast of America, is meant for the heart of Old England.

"In fine, these are my sentiments, and these my principles. They are the principles of the Constitution; and under this persuasion, whilst I have signed them with my name, I will, if necessary, as readily, seal them with my blood."

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

TRAVELLING lately from camp I was overtaken by a ſtorm, and obliged to take ſhelter at the firſt inn that offered. I thought myſelf very unlucky as I found the houſe crouded with a company of militia from one of the back counties. The men, however, were very civil, and kindly offered me a corner of their fire place, where I ſat down, and amuſed myſelf with obſerving the characters and manners of theſe people. The ſerjeant who conducted this company was a ſhrewd, ſenſible fellow, very loquacious, and valued himſelf on his abilities at haranogue. Some diſpute amongſt his men about politics gave him an opportunity of addreſſing them in a formal way. I will give you the ſubſtance of his ſpeech nearly in his own words, omitting only a few oaths with which he endeavoured to enforce his doctrine, and correcting his language in ſome inſtances. Silence having been kindly demanded and obtained, our orator delivered himſelf thus:

"My lads, you ſay you are going to fight for liberty; theſe are words in every body's mouth, but few underſtand their real meaning. Liberty is not a power to do what we pleaſe, and have what we deſire; this may be the liberty of a wolf or of a beaſt of prey, but is not the liberty of a man conſidered as a member of ſociety: True liberty is the being governed by laws of our own making. But as it would be impoſſible to collect together all the individuals of a whole State in order to frame laws for the benefit of the whole, the only remedy is for the inhabitants of every county to chooſe perſons from amongſt themſelves, in whom they can confide; which perſons ſo elected, ſhall make laws to bind the whole: And if, on trial, it appears that the wiſdom or integrity of theſe elected few, or any of them, does not anſwer your expectations, you have an opportunity at the next *annual* election to turn them out, and put others in their room more to your liking. This is true conſtitutional liberty, and this is the liberty for which we are now contending; and I can tell you, my lads, when once you part with this foundation ſtone of happineſs, you become ſlaves immediately, and all the effects of your induſtry and labour will be to aggrandiſe court officers, and not for the advancement of yourſelves or families. Learned men might tell you a great deal more on this ſubject, and give you a more enlarged account of conſtitutional liberty; but be aſſured, ſo long as you have a ſufficient check on your lawmakers, or rather, ſo long as you have the making of your own laws as a people, ſo long you are perfectly ſafe, and no longer. Now the King of England has ſent over fleets and armies to compel us to give up this invaluable privilege into his hands; but with the bleſſing of God, we will maintain it againſt him and all the world, ſo long as we have a man left to fire a muſket. You muſt know, that if once they can eſtabliſh a right to make laws for us, without our conſent, from that moment our lives, our property, all that is worth poſſeſſing in the world, will be entirely at their mercy. This country, thus attacked, determined to defend itſelf againſt the invader. Thirteen States united themſelves for this purpoſe, each State delegated its powers to certain Gentlemen, who were to repreſent the whole country, and conduct this grand ſtruggle for liberty, juſt as your Aſſembly repreſents the ſeveral counties of this State. Thus is the Continental Congreſs formed; and tho' the King in his ſpeech, and the writers he employs, perpetually tell us that we are under a tyrannic government, that our leaders are arbitrary and will conduct us to ruin; yet, when we know that theſe Gentlemen are of our own appointment, and that we can remove them whenever we pleaſe, we are ſure there is no danger; we have the ſtaff in our own hands, and have nothing to fear. Our Congreſs have hitherto conducted us with wiſdom and integrity; and although in ſome inſtances it may be thought they might have managed better than they have done, yet they have piloted us in ſafety thro' a tempeſtuous ocean to the preſent period, and we hope the worſt is over. And ſo *God ſave the Congreſs.*" Here our orator was honoured with a loud huzza. He then proceeded—"Silence, my lads, ſilence. I would ſpeak a few words of our General and the army—You are now on your way to the camp, when you arrive there you will ſee your countrymen, like the armies of Iſrael, covering the mountains; they have built themſelves a city on the banks of the Schuylkill, and endure all the hardſhips of their homely ſituation with chearful patience; and what is it think you that blunts the keen edge of the northern winds, and makes content to ſmile on the tops of frozen hills? I will tell you, it is the love of that liberty I have ſat before you, it is the conſciouſneſs of the juſtice of our cauſe. Men influenced by ſuch principles laugh at danger, and ſurmount every difficulty. When you have viewed the wood built huts that cover the mountain tops, then caſt your eyes down to the humble vale, and you will ſee the modeſt roof that ſhelters your great, your incomparable General. I ſuppoſe now, when you think of General Waſhington you figure to yourſelves a ſtout, bulky man, of a terrible countenance, covered with gold lace, living in a magnificent houſe, and having a great train of attendants round him: You are quite miſtaken; he neither has nor needs any of thoſe external ornaments. Would you hang farthing candles round the ſun to encreaſe his luſtre? His glory will admit of no addition. Your General is a plain man, plain in his dreſs, and frugal at his board; yet a native dignity will command your reſpect, and the affability of his manners win your love. He is brave without oſtentation, magnificent without pomp, and accompliſhed without pride: He is an honor to the human race, and the idol of America. And ſo God ſave General Waſhington and his army." A loud huzza cloſed this period. and the orator again proceeded—"Once more, my lads, once more, let us ſay a little concerning the enemy. Look towards Philadelphia, there the foul monſter lies; it is the dragon's den from whence he crawls out for food, and deſolates the land. I ſay *crawls* out, for thank God we have cut off one of his wings, and there he lies growling and licking his wounds. Burgoyne and his army is the wing we have diſabled. Our attention is now drawn to one point; the enemy grows weaker every day, and we are growing ſtronger. Our work is almoſt done; and with the bleſſing of heaven, and the valour of our worthy General, we ſhall ſoon drive theſe plunderers out of our country, or ſubject them to our power. We will kill ſome, take ſome priſoners, and the reſt we will ſend home to adviſe their maſter to manage better the next time heaven ſhall pleaſe to give him thirteen large and populous States in the room of thoſe he has ſo fooliſhly loſt. Inſtead of giving General Howe a whole province as the reward of his conqueſts, he muſt be content to gratify him with a ribbon, a whore, a battle, and a pack of cards, bawbles more ſuited to his taſte. Fear not, my lads, only determine to be free, and you will be ſo. God bleſs the Congreſs, General Waſhington, General Gates, and the American Army. Huzza!"

If you think this honeſt ſerjeant's ſpeech worthy a place in your paper, by inſerting it you will oblige

One of your conſtant Readers.

Feb. 12, 1778.

BOSTON, *February* .

BY an expreſs from Congreſs yeſterday, we have certain intelligence that that Honourable Body have reſolved, That General Burgoyne and his army, be retained as priſoners of war 'till the Convention is ratified by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain. The reaſons for which are alſo come, but we have not been able to obtain them for this day's paper.

We learn from the Weſt-Indies, that ſo many Guineamen have been taken by our cruizers, that at Martinico and other iſlands the higheſt price for ſlaves is eleven half johanneſes.

A Gentleman from Jamaica aſſerts, that when he left it in October laſt, ſugar ſold for ten ſhillings per hundred, and the beſt rum at ten pence per gallon.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 23.

The Alfred frigate, Capt. Hinman, belonging to the United States, is arrived at France, where ſhe carried in and ſold two Jamaica men of conſiderable value.

NEW-HAVEN, *February* 4.

Tueſday night of laſt week the paper-mill at Hartford was conſumed by fire, with a large quantity of writing and printing paper. There is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was ſet on fire by ſome malicious perſon. We hear the Aſſembly have granted a lottery to raiſe £. 1500 to enable the proprietors to rebuild the mill.

Feb. 11. Friday night laſt we had a violent ſnow-ſtorm, in which it is ſaid ſix or ſeven ſail of the enemy's veſſels were driven aſhore, at, or near Hundington on Long Iſland.

FISH-KILL, *February* 19.

We have undoubted intelligence, that there are lately arrived in Martinico and Guadaloupe, 22,628 French troops; part of them ſailed the 6th of October from Bourdeaux, and part of them the 9th October from St. Maloes. They arrived at Martinico the 22d and 27th November. 11,836 of the above mentioned troops ſailed from Martinico the 1ſt December for St. Domingo. They expected every day a third diviſion of troops from Breſt. We alſo learn, that the coaſt of France, from Dunkirk to L'Orient, was lined with 60,000 troops.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Old Milford, to his friend in this place, dated Feb. 11, 1778.

"Laſt Friday night, ſix of the enemy's veſſels were drove aſhore on Long-Iſland, by the ſnow-ſtorm, viz. one thirty two gun frigate, lying over againſt Smith Town harbour, very high; one frigate thirty guns, and two tenders, on the Weſt Meadow flatts; and two ſloops of war of ſixteen guns each, lye at a place called the Old Man, ten miles to the Eaſtward of the other. I came off laſt Saturday night, within half a mile of the thirty-two gun frigate. The enemy have plundered Suffolk county at an unmerciful rate, no tongue can expreſs the ravage they have made."

The following toaſt was given extempore, by a Gentleman, ſome days ago:

HERE's a health to the States,
And the brave General Gates,
Whoſe conduct in hiſtory will ſhine;
In the year ſeventy ſeven,
With the aſſiſtance of heaven,
He defeated th' *important* Burgoyne.

BURLINGTON, *February* 25.

Laſt Monday a handſome collection of cloathing and linen was ſent to the hoſpital at Princeton, for the uſe of the ſick and wounded, being the ſeaſonable and charitable donation of the Rev. Mr. Green's congregation in Hanover, Morris county.

A tranſport ſhip, having on board upwards of 200 American priſoners, lately left Halifax under convoy of an Engliſh frigate, bound for New York. Fortunately a ſtorm aroſe ſoon after they left port, and, ſeparating the tranſport from her convoy, the priſoners roſe and made themſelves maſters of the ſhip, and carried her into Marblehead.

Several deſerters have come to this city from Philadelphia ſince our laſt.

YORK-TOWN, *February* 28.

IN CONGRESS, *February* 26, 1778.

Whereas it appears to Congreſs by the copy of a letter from General Waſhington to General Howe of the 10th of this month, that he has conſented to the propoſitions of General Howe to the following effect, "That an exchange of all priſoners now in our poſſeſſion, officer for officer, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen, ſo far as number and rank will apply, be carried into execution, as expeditiouſly as the nature of the caſe will admit, and without regard to any controverted point, which might prove an impediment to ſo deſirable an end."

And whereas by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 19th December laſt, a releaſe of priſoners in the power of theſe States cannot take place, before the account of all proviſions and other neceſſaries, which have been ſupplied by the public to ſuch priſoners, are liquidated and diſcharged;

And whereas it is the wiſh of Congreſs, to accompliſh the deſirable purpoſe of exchanging the priſoners without unneceſſary delay;

Reſolved, That an expreſs be ſent to the ſeveral legiſlatures, or ſupreme executive authorities of the reſpective States, for ſuch accounts of money, proviſions, and other neceſſaries, which they have ſupplied to priſoners taken by the United States, ſince the commencement of the war, as have not been already tranſmitted to Congreſs; that they be requeſted to make up the ſaid accounts to the firſt day of March next, and tranſmit them as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Commiſſioners of Claims at the Board of Treaſury: That the accounts of each State from New-Hampſhire to Virginia incluſively, be ſent to the ſaid Commiſſioners, on or before the 15th day of April next, and of the other States on or before the firſt day of June next; and that the reſpective States ſuſtain the loſſes which may ariſe from detaining ſuch accounts, longer than the time herein allowed them for rendering the ſame.

Reſolved, That all officers in the departments of the Quarter-Maſter, Pay-Maſter, and Clothier-General, and Commiſſaries of proviſions and priſoners, the Commiſſioners of accounts, and other officers who may have accounts or charges of money, proviſions, or other neceſſaries in their reſpective offices, for ſupplies furniſhed the ſaid priſoners, be directed to ſend ſuch accounts to the Commiſſioners of Claims at the Board of Treaſury, on or before the 15th day of April next, and that they reſpectively ſuſtain the loſſes that may ariſe from a neglect thereof.

That the Commissioners of Claims be directed to prepare the said accounts for adjustment without delay; and that no exchange of prisoners be made until the balance due thereon to the United States is discharged.

February 27.

Whereas a few deluded inhabitants of these States, prompted thereto by the arts of the enemy, have associated together for the purpose of seizing and secretly conveying, to places in possession of the British forces, such of the loyal citizens, officers and soldiers of these States, as may fall into their power, and being assisted by parties furnished by the enemy, have in several instances carried their nefarious designs into execution, and such practices being contrary to their allegiance as subjects, and repugnant to the rules of war;

Resolved, That whatever inhabitant of these States shall kill, or seize, or take any loyal citizen or citizens thereof, and convey him, her or them to any place within the power of the enemy, or shall enter into any combination for such purpose, or attempt to carry the same into execution, or hath assisted or shall assist therein, or shall, by giving intelligence, acting as a guide, or in any other manner whatever, aid the enemy in the perpetration thereof, he shall suffer death by the judgment of a court-martial as a traitor, assassin or spy, if the offence be committed within seventy miles of the Head-Quarters of the grand or other armies of these States, where a General Officer commands.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Albany. Dec. 31, 1777.

By the deposition of Doctor Young Love, Surgeon of General Harkemer's brigade, who was taken prisoner at Fort Stanwix and since returned to this city, it appears that some of the Americans who were unfortunate enough to become prisoners to the forces of Britain, were treated by the captors with a degree of barbarity unheard of among civilized nations. The Doctor was robbed of almost every thing and stripped nearly naked by the Tories. He prevailed on them to spare his life, though at the same time they were stripping and massacreing other prisoners on every side. In his deposition, which is now before me, it is said, That when one Isaac Paris, Esq; was taken by the savages, he received no particular insult from the Indians except stripping until some Tories came up, kicked and otherwise abused him. The savages then thinking him to be among the notable offenders, in the excess of their barbarity wantonly murdered him---- That the prisoners who were delivered up to the Provost, were kept without provision for a number of days and without cloaths or blankets. That the guard had orders not to use any violence to keep the savages from the prisoners. In consequence of which the Indians actually came in large companies with their knives, entered the guard-house for to feel of the prisoners to discover the fattest; they dragged one out of the house, massacred and eat him, as they and the Tories said. Thus the savages glutted their ferocity at the expence of a defenceless prisoner. Though the civilized Briton did not perhaps take share of the horrid repast, but pleased at the sight he undoubtedly must smile on the massacre and approve their conduct----or why did not they prevent the scene, as undoubtedly it was in their power?"

LANCASTER, *March* 4.

A correspondent remarks, that it is greatly to the credit of the people called Quakers, that in many of their meetings they have seriously recommended to their people to refrain from the use of spirituous liquors, and especially to forbear to distil wheat and rye. This must meet with the countenance and approbation of every good man who sees the daily fatal effects of the use of whiskey in our army.

¶¶¶ The Printer has not yet received the Debates in the British Parliament on American Affairs, but daily expects them:—As soon as they come to hand, he will publish them.

A FEW copies of Doctor PRICE's OBSERVATIONS on CIVIL LIBERTY, may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, in Queen-street, Lancaster.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Whitemarsh, November 14, 1777, *whereof Col.* CRAIN *was President*,

LIEUTENANTS Riter and Barker, of Col. Proctor's regiment of Artillery, were brought before the Court and charged with being absent from their command in the time of action with the enemy, on the 4th of October, at Germantown.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence for and against Lieutenants Riter and Barker, are induced to suppose they were not absent from their piece which it appears they were stationed to, at any time throughout the whole of the action at Germantown, and that the suspicion of it arose from the absence of Captain Lieutenant Brewer, who had the command of the guns reported to have been without officers in the action aforesaid, but had detached himself to one in the commencement of the action, ordering to the other the Lieutenants above mentioned, who in every instance of their behaviour at the engagement, appear to the said Court, to have discharged their duty as soldiers, and it is therefore their unanimous opinion that they be acquitted of the charge with honour.

The General approves of the above decree.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on this Spring, or next Fall,

A BEAUTIFUL tract of LAND, situate in an agreeable neighbourhood, near the center of Queen Ann's County, Maryland, containing between seven and eight hundred acres, which will be sold intire, or separated into two or three divisions, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. It lies in such a manner as to admit of being divided into three parts, and each of them to be well accommodated with timber, water, and some low-land meadow ground, most of which are ditched, chiefly cleared of the wood that was on them, and with little labour may be made fit to receive Timothy or other seed. The soil is excellent for wheat, tobacco, Indian corn, barley, oats, &c. The whole is level, not five acres of swamp or unprofitable ground within it, and it is capable of being made a very beautiful and profitable farm. The title is indisputable except to a few acres, which the proprietor will keep or warrant to the purchaser. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling-house for a small family, a good negro quarter, a meat-house, two cow houses, two stables, a granary which will hold about eight hundred bushels, and a very large well framed and covered barn, with as much seasoned two-inch white oak plank as will lay a flush floor therein. There are five acres already laid down in red clover, five highly manured for that purpose, and about ten more which will be fit by next fall for the same kind of grass. This seat is convenient to church, mill and market, on the post road leading from Philadelphia to Talbot Court house, and very near to several landings on Courtica Creek, from whence great quantities of grain are annually transported to Baltimore Town and the different landings on the head of the bay, which used to be carried for the moderate price of two-pence half-penny to three-pence per bushel.—The farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, which the purchaser may have. There are about ninety bushels of wheat, barley and rye now in the ground, and if not given up till the Fall, the purchaser shall have any quantity of either served in proper time and good order.

RICHARD S. EARLE.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation containing two hundred and seven acres of good patented land, situate in Deer Creek Hundred, Harford County, State of Maryland: There is on said plantation a good dwelling-house, with barn, stables, and other necessary outhouses, a good young orchard, plenty of good meadow ground, and some made: The whole in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase, may, on application to the owner living on the premises, see the land and know the terms.

JOSIAS BILLINGSLY.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, situate in Hamilton Township, Cumberland County, containing four hundred acres of good land, with two dwelling-houses, stables and barn, and spring-house, with 500 bearing apple trees; there is on said plantation one hundred and fifty acres of cleared upland, and fifty acres of good meadow. Also to be sold on the same day, a House and Lot in Chambersburgh, known by the name of the Cross Keys, with stables and other houses suitable for tavern keeping. For terms apply to JAMES AND JOHN BURNS.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy, Mulatto WENCH, sixteen years old: She has had the small-pox and measles, can cook, wash, and do most sorts of housework. Enquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carlisle.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBERS,

THEIR DISTILLERY, situate in Chester Town, Kent County, Maryland, consisting of the following conveniences, viz. Five stills, containing nine hundred and forty-nine and a half gallons; mashing tubs sufficient, with house room for them to stand in, and every necessary implement to make whiskey in the best and most advantageous manner; with a lease of near four acres of ground for nine years to come, and hands ready hired for the present year: The situation very good for wheat, where any quantity may be had at about six shillings per bushel.—Likewise a good stock of hogs to be sold.—The stills have been but nine months in use.

WORRELL AND LORAIN.

N. B. Any person inclined to purchase the stills only (or one or more of them) may have them without buying any of the other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

SIXTEEN hundred acres of good LAND, lying on both sides the Youghagania river, near Steward's, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, about 40 miles from Pittsburg: The land is equal to any in that country, and capable of very considerable improvements, being a large quantity of meadow ground, and one or two mill seats, which will soon be very valuable, being in a fine grain country and navigable water from the spot every spring and fall: There are sundry other advantages on the premises. The whole will be sold very cheap for Continental cash. Also six hundred and forty acres of patented land, lying on Bennett's, Frederick County, Maryland, on the main road leading from Frederick Town to George Town, about ten miles from the former and thirty from the latter; the land is exceeding good, equal to any in that part of the country, being fit for wheat, corn or tobacco; the land level, and an extensive range: A considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Also two lots in the town of Warwick, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing five acres, whereon is a good dwelling house, stores, granary, stables, &c. An excellent situation for any kind of public business. For terms apply to the subscriber in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. CHARLES YOUNG

York County, Pennsylvania, Feb 15, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION containing 307 and a half acres of excellent good land, about 50 of which are taken up with a town called Hanover, containing upwards of 200 lots, each subject to an annual rent of 8s. sterling per year, upwards of one hundred houses built, mostly good buildings; there are about 100 acres of upland cleared, all with good fencing and in good order; also about 30 acres of exceeding good meadow cleared, bearing Timothy and clover, can be watered at pleasure, and more may be made. Likewise a number of vacant lots, many of them very valuable. Also three brick houses, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with good kitchens, stables, &c. four log houses, very good of the kind, with a large double barn, stables, barracks, &c. There are about 40 acres of good red clover pasture, with a small stream of water running through it. Also four tracts of land in Westmoreland County, containing near 400 acres each, as good as most in that part of the country, two of them with considerable improvements, with good shingled houses; the other two with no improvements; all patented. A good title will be given for the whole. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in the aforesaid town of Hanover.

RICHARD M'CALESTER.

Camp, Valley Forge, Feb. 6, 1778.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the first of last month, a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock thus, PP, has a star in his forehead, paces slow, trots and canters remarkable well; he is about thirteen or fourteen years old, had a small hanging mane and switch tail; there is a remarkable spot on one side of his back, that appears by feeling as if there was a hole under the skin, or as if the bones were broke, and above this is a hard piece of flesh or skin with some grey hairs about it, this lump is under the hindermost part of the saddle, and I believe he has a few saddle spots on his back; he has a very large scar under the pummel of the saddle, is a strong made horse, and was shod all round. Any person that will bring him to me at Camp, or will inform me where he is so that I may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

GUSTAVUS BROWN WALLACE Major
15th Virginia Reg. Gen. Woodford's B.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY and went on board the English fleet when at Elk, a Negro fellow named DAVID, six feet high, slender made, was burnt in one of his hams when a child, the scar still remains very plain; the property of William Wilson, of Kent County, Maryland. Also a Mulatto fellow, the property of John Bolton, of Chester Town, in said County and State: He is about six feet high, raw boned, pitted with the small-pox, is a good mower and reaper, and very handy with carpenters tools in sawing, hewing, &c. can read and write, is very sensible, and calls himself Mich. High; his hands are very little bigger than his wrists, therefore cannot be secured with hand cuffs. Whoever will secure them in any State gaol, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive the above Reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them. JOHN BOLTON.

14 WILLIAM WILSON.

Best possible image.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

BRITISH VALOUR DISPLAYED:
Or, The BATTLE of the KEGS.

GALLANTS attend, and hear a friend
Trill forth harmonious ditty;
Strange things I'll tell, which late befel
In Philadelphia city.

'Twas early day, as Poets say,
Just when the sun was rising;
A soldier stood on a log of wood
And saw a sight surprising.

As in a maze he stood to gaze,
The truth can't be deny'd, Sir;
He spy'd a score of kegs, or more,
Come floating down the tide, Sir.

A sailor too, in jerkin blue,
This strange appearance viewing,
First damn'd his eyes in great surprize,
Then said—"some mischief 's brewing:

"These kegs now hold the rebels bold
"Pack'd up like pickl'd herring,
"And they're come down t' attack the town
"In this new way of ferrying."

The soldier flew, the sailor too,
And scar'd almost to death, Sir,
Wore out their shoes to spread the news,
And ran 'til out of breath, Sir.

Now up and down throughout the town
Most frantic scenes were acted;
And some ran here and others there,
Like men almost distracted.

Some fire cry'd, which some deny'd,
But said the earth had quaked;
And girls and boys, with hideous noise,
Ran thro' the streets half naked.

Sir William he, snug as a flea,
Lay all this time a snoring;
Nor dreamt of harm, as he lay warm
In bed with Mrs. *Loring*.

Now in a fright he starts upright,
Awak'd by such a clatter;
First rubs his eyes, then boldly cries,
"For God's sake, what's the matter?"

At his bed side he then espy'd
Sir Erskine at command, Sir;
Upon one foot he had one boot
And t'other in his hand, Sir.

"Arise, arise," *Sir Erskine* cries,
"The rebels—more's the pity!
"Without a boat, are all afloat
"And rang'd before the city.

"The motley crew, in vessels new,
"With Satan for their guide, Sir,
"Pack'd up in bags, and wooden kegs,
"Come driving down the tide, Sir.

"Therefore prepare for bloody war,
"These kegs must all be routed,
"Or surely we despis'd shall be,
"And British valour doubted."

The royal band now ready stand,
All rang'd in dread array, Sir,
On every ship, in every ship,
For to begin the fray, Sir.

The cannons roar from shore to shore,
The small arms make a rattle;
Since wars began I'm sure no man
E'er saw so strange a battle.

The *rebel* dales—the *rebel* vales,
With *rebel* trees surrounded;
The distant woods, the hills and floods,
With *rebel* echoes sounded.

The fish below swam to and fro,
Attack'd from ev'ry quarter;
Why sure, thought they, the De'il's to pay
'Mong folks above the water.

The kegs, 'tis said, tho' strongly made
Of *rebel* staves and hoops, Sir,
Could not oppose their pow'rful foes,
The conqu'ring British troops, Sir.

From morn to night these men of might
Display'd amazing courage;
And when the sun was fairly down,
Retir'd to sup their porridge.

One hundred men, with each a pen
Or more, upon my word, Sir,
It is most true, would be too few
Their valour to record, Sir.

Such feats did they perform that day
Against these wicked kegs, Sir,
That years to come, *if they get home*,
They'll make their boasts and brags, Sir.

IN CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1777.

Resolved, That all persons inhabitants of any of these United States, who have voluntarily inlisted, or shall so enlist with or join the enemy of the said United States, and have been or shall be taken in arms, be confined in close gaols, subject to be delivered up to the respective States, to which they respectively belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the laws thereof; and that the Commissary General of prisoners and his deputies be directed from time to time to transmit to the respective States the names of such of their citizens, who have been made prisoners.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** *All publishers of News papers, both German and English, are desired to continue the above in their papers for six months.*

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the eighteenth day of March,

A PLANTATION in Donegal Township, Lancaster County, near Mary Town, containing about three hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty are cleared. There are on the premises a dwelling house, barn and spring house, and several fountains of water; also an orchard, fifteen acres of meadow, and more may be made. Attendance will be given by the subscriber.

MATTHEW TATE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Wednesday the eighteenth day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon,

THE Plantation or tract of Land whereon Joseph Sherer, deceased, lately dwelt, situate in Paxton Township, Lancaster County, containing 221 acres, and the allowance, with 30 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made, about 60 acres of upland cleared, a good young apple orchard of about 150 trees, and a good square log house and barn on the premises. The terms of sale will be made known by

MARY SHERER, Executrix.
SAMUEL COCHRAN, } Executors.
SAMUEL SHERER, }

Likewise at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of Land in White Deer Creek Township, Northumberland County, containing 300 acres, with the allowance; late the property of the said Joseph Sherer, deceased. Any person inclining to see the premises before the day of sale, may apply as above.

Lancaster, February 23, 1778.

THE Trustees of the *General Loan-Office* of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, hereby give notice to the Public, That the said Office will be opened on Monday the 9th day of March next, at Lebanon, in the County of Lancaster, where attendance will be given for four weeks successively*, and on the first Monday and five following days in the months of April, June, August, October and December:—Therefore all persons concerned are hereby notified to attend and discharge their annual payments now in arrear; and to those who incline to pay off the remaining quotas of their respective mortgage monies and the interest thereof, on so doing their bonds and title deeds will be delivered up, and their mortgages will be discharged.

* *The inclemency of the weather, and the river Susquehanna not being passable, prevented the Trustees meeting and attending the month of February, as by law is appointed; therefore the four weeks above mentioned are in lieu thereof.* 8 w.

East-Nottingham, February 23, 1778.

TO BE LET,

A NOTED Tavern and Plantation, to be entered on the 25th of March. The plantation contains about 65 acres, better than one half cleared, about 5 or 6 acres meadow, three good pasture fields, a new stone house and kitchen, the house is well calculated for a tavern, stands in a pleasant situation, a good well of water, good stables, a barn and sheds, a young bearing orchard, and extraordinary garden: The roads lead by said house from Peachbottom and M'Call's ferries to Christiana Bridge, from the Head of Elk to Lancaster, three other roads, one called the Limestone road, another leading to Marlborough, and the other to Charlestown and the two lower ferries on Susquehanna. The said tavern will be let for one, two, or three years. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. TIMOTHY KIRK, Junior.

Duck Creek, February 9, 1778.

THIS is to give notice to all those who are indebted to the late estate of WILLIAM BAKER, merchant, of Duck Creek, in the county of Kent upon Delaware, to come in and settle the same by the first of April ensuing, it being the second time of advertising and it will be the last, therefore those who neglect it may depend on the consequence. And all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to prove their accounts and bring them in, that they may be paid against the said time.

SARAH BAKER, Administratrix.

A SMALL quantity of ALLUM, LOAF SUGAR and TEA, to be sold by JOHN MURRAY, at Potts Grove.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered on immediately, in the County of Albemarle and State of Virginia,

A TRACT of LAND containing between six and eight hundred acres, lying on the North branch of James River, about two miles from the town of Charlottesville, on which are a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stable, and other convenient out houses, also a valuable grist mill working two pair of stones, lately erected on a bold constant stream, which may readily be converted into a very profitable merchant-mill, being very advantageously situated for that kind of business: There is cleared and inclosed under good fences on the said tract of land, about one hundred acres, most of which is sown with fall grain. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, now in York Town, or a few weeks hence on the premises.

JOHN HARVIE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER PLATE PRINTER, a person of a good character, capable of carrying on this branch of business. Such a one may, by applying to Messrs. HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in York-Town, Pennsylvania, or to the Printer hereof, enter into immediate employ.

Pennsylvania, ss. *Reading, Feb.* 11, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the sundry Deputy Waggon-Masters General of this State, to transmit copies of the lists of all the Waggons and Teams, and the names of the owners thereof in their respective Counties, to me in Reading, as soon as in their power, according to law.

JAMES YOUNG, W. M. G. S. P.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Lebanon, the following persons belonging to the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, viz. CLEMENT SHIRE, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, about eighteen or nineteen years of age. JOHN SCOTT, about five feet seven inches high, blind of one eye, of a black complexion, and about thirty years of age. PETER KING, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a swarthy complexion, and about thirty years of age. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any gaol of the United States, shall have for the first mentioned, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and for each of the others TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM MOORE,
Lieut. 13th P. Reg.

February 13, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's stable in Drummore Township, Lancaster County, a black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, shod before, a natural pacer, with white hairs under his foretop and mane. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by WILLIAM RITCHEY, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,
For Cash or Credit,

A PLANTATION within thirty-three and a half miles of the City of Philadelphia, on the road to Reading, containing 170 acres of land, under good fence, about 90 acres tillable, with 10 acres of meadow producing clover hay, equal in quality and quantity to any in the State, watered by a constant stream, which is sufficient with a fall for a fulling-mill; the remainder good wood-land. A large house, with three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, five on the second, and three on the third, compleatly finished; out-buildings sufficient with a small expence to contain fifty head of cattle and fifty tons of hay or grain, exclusive of a house and barn suitable for a tenant; together with all the stock, implements of husbandry, and 20 acres of grain in the ground. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the said plantation.

THOMAS MASON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Cumberland County, State of Pennsylvania, lying at the mouth of Green Spring, on Canadaguinet Creek, fourteen miles above Carlisle, containing about 150 acres, 63 of which is patented and excellent for bearing hemp or corn, and 50 more can be watered: There are on said place, a grist-mill and saw-mill, on a never-failing lime-stone spring, about a mile and a half from the head. An indisputable title will be given. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mrs. CATHARINE CHAMBERS, in Chambersburgh, or to the subscriber now in Camp.

JAMES CHAMBERS, Col. 1st P. Reg.

Farks Township, Northampton County, Feb. 6.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 12th of December last, a dark brown HORSE, with a white spot on his forehead, the lower part of the two hind feet white, was shod all round, about fourteen hands high. The owner is requested to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold in six weeks after this date for the costs, by MICHAEL BUTZ.

LANCASTER: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, in Queen-street.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1778.

By the SWALLOW *Packet, Captain* ROBERTS, *who arrived at New York on Wednesday the 25th of February, in seven weeks from Falmouth, with the December mail, we have received the following advices, viz.*

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *November* 20.

AS soon as his Majesty had left the House, the Earl of Harcourt and Lord Percy were introduced, and took their seats; the Lord Chancellor then read his Majesty's Speech, and afterwards the Clerk of the House. Lord Percy then rose up, and in a very short speech, which could not be heard below the bar, moved for an humble address to be presented to his Majesty, to return him thanks for his most gracious speech. The Earl of Chesterfield, in another short speech seconded his Lordship. After which, Lord Coventry got up and opposed the motion for the address, and concluded with recommending to his Majesty's Ministers to withdraw the troops from America.

Lord Chatham then rose, and entered into a series of lamentations on the iniquitous conduct of the Ministry, the impolicy of the American war, the improper mode of conducting it, and the dreadful crisis of public affairs.

The Earl began with complaining that Parliament were most cavalierly treated by the Ministry; that instead of the latter's persuading his Majesty, agreeable to antient custom, to ask the advice of the great Council of the nation, when matters stood in such a very alarming situation, when the very existence of the Constitution was at stake, the speech, in the most peremptory and dictatorial terms, talked of the line of conduct to be followed by Government as a matter already settled, and only using the words *wisdom* and *support* in addressing the great Council of the nation, begged that Parliament would make every grant of troops, money, &c. however inordinate and improper, which the Minister thought proper to ask. This language, the Earl observed, was equally new and improper, It struck him in so reprehensible a point of view, that he scrupled not to say the Minister who dared to advise the use of it ought to be called to a most severe account, and he wished to see the front of the man who was sufficiently confident to venture to tell the King that his affairs were in a hopeful condition. Having finished his animadversions on the speech, he drew a most tremendous picture of the times, and dwelt upon the necessity of instantly changing the measures of Government, and instead of pursuing the war, of taking the most effectual means of procuring peace and tranquility. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to be particularly severe on those who had consented to the turning the savages loose upon the rebels with the tomahawk and scalping knife, and said it was not only a most inhuman and barbarous mode of carrying on the war, but that it was a circumstance the Americans never would forget or forgive. He called it disgracing the British banner, lowering our national character as men of courage, polluting the fame which the success of our arms had created in all parts of the world, and sacrificing to a mean revenge the noblest principles of honour and humanity. Is bidding a band of savages embrue their barbarous hands in the blood of our fellow subjects (added his Lordship) a piece of conduct consistent with the great idea of the Poet? Does it speak

"The pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war!"

No, it favours of want of feeling, want of a necessary conception of the nature of justifiable ambition, and I will venture to say, it is not consonant to law.

The hiring of foreign troops the Earl also reprobated as impolitic in the highest degree; and after having laboured to prove that it would have been more constitutional to have raised new levies of British troops, declaring that he would sell his shirt off his back to serve his country in a right cause, but that he would not give government a shilling to carry on the present ruinous and unnatural war. He ludicrously said, Government made so many new connections, and some of them were so strange, that it now only remained for them to enter into a treaty with the King of the Gipsies, in order to compleat the motly list of their allies. He described the Americans as a brave, thinking people, men every way superior to the petty, paltry German Princes, who sold their subjects as butchers did their meat at the shambles; and to strengthen his argument for an immediate alteration of measures he described America as rising every day in power, increasing in military strength, particularly her armies, and by way of opposition declared, that the military discipline among our troops across the Atlantic was scandalously relaxed, and daily growing worse; that our military at home and in Ireland were by no means equal to the preservation of Great Britain in case of an attack from the House of Bourbon; that our navy at home was so shockingly weak and unfit for service, that no man of credit would undertake the command of it; and, in fact, that the kingdom, in consequence of the present ruinous war, was altogether in a defenceless state. Among other proofs of our daily decreasing in power and advantage, he instanced, that our channel was daily pestered with privateers, which annoyed our commerce much more than was ever known in times of foreign war, and added, that our being shut out of Lisbon river was not the smallest inconvenience we felt. After having uttered innumerable praises of America, his Lordship boasted, that as far as they had resisted for the sake of freedom, he would justify their conduct, but that he was not altogether so entirely of opinion with them as to undertake either to defend or support every thing they have done; America, his Lordship declared, was not to be justified in throwing off her dependency on Great-Britain; the mother country had an undoubted right to a superiority, but then she should enjoy and use it mutually for her own interest and that of her Colonies, and not with a view to derive great advantage to herself, and to oppress America. The Act of Navigation should be allowed, and every pretence to independency retracted on the one hand, every desire of unconditional submission given up on the other; this his Lordship asserted was the only rational idea of accommodation that could be adopted; and that it was at once honourable, easy, and promised to be permanent. The present moment his Lordship pointed out as the proper point of time to begin attempting such a mode of accommodation: France by her late declarations of not assisting America, seemed not to be on the best terms with the Congress, and probably the secret reason was, that some treaty was on the carpet between her and the Congress Deputies, the terms of which she meant to terrify the latter into a compliance with, by appearing to be in earnest in her professions to the Court of Great-Britain; that we ought to take advantage of this fluctuation of affairs, and while there was an apparent coolness between France and America, to settle matters with the latter, and restore our own distracted affairs to such order as was absolutely necessary for the safety of the empire. As a first step towards effecting what his Lordship advised, he moved an amendment to the address proposed to be presented; which amendment was as follows:

"That this House does most humbly advise and supplicate his Majesty to be pleased to cause the most speedy and effectual measures to be taken for restoring peace in America; and that no time may be lost in proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities there, in order to the opening a treaty for the final settlement of the tranquility of those invaluable provinces, by a removal of the unhappy causes of this ruinous civil war, and by a just and adequate security against the return of the like calamities in time to come. And this House desire to offer the most dutiful assurance to his Majesty, that they will, in due time, chearfully co operate with the magnanimity and tender goodness of his Majesty, for the preservation of his people by such explicit and most solemn declarations and provisions of fundamental and irrevocable laws, as may be judged necessary for ascertaining and fixing, for ever, the respective rights of Great-Britain and her Colonies."

The amendment having been read by the Lord Chancellor,

The *Earl of Sandwich* got up, and said it was with great diffidence he rose to reply to a noble Lord so renowned as a wise statesman and powerful orator as the propoler of the amendment; but as he was convinced from what had fallen from the noble Earl, that he not only was an able politician, but had a real and sincere regard for his country, he thought it his duty to set his Lordship right respecting several particulars which he had advanced, and which were absolutely false in fact. He premised that he was well aware the noble Earl did not mean to mislead the House, or to misrepresent any one matter which he had taken upon him to mention in the course of his speech; since however it was evident that the noble Earl had been misinformed, he would undeceive him in respect to such of the points as fell immediately under his cognizance, and which he could prove to be very differently situated from the noble Earl's description. The first of these was the state of the navy in Europe, which the noble Earl has declared not only to be weak and unfit for service, but in so despicable and deplorable a state, that no man of credit in his profession would take the command of it. So far was this from being the case, that he was most heartily happy to be able to say, in the hearing of the House, and of the strangers and not to care how universally it was reported, that our navy never was in so powerful and respectable a condition as at present. We have no less than forty-two ships of the line in commission in Europe, thirty-five of which were fully manned, excepting only a deficiency of about nine hundred men upon their entire complement, which was an uncommonly trifling deficiency, and very easily made up in case of necessity: that the seven other ships were lately put into commission, and therefore not yet manned; but that all the marines necessary for them were ready, and that no doubt their complements would soon be procured. This naval force his Lordship remarked was superior to what France, or any of the continental powers had; and that when it was considered we had more line of battle ships, full manned, in different parts of the world, an incredible number of frgates and other armed vessels in America, and a most extraordinary addition of frigates and small vessels built and bought, and now preparing for sea, surely it can not be argued, that our navy was in any thing like a weak state, or an unserviceable condition. With regard further to the assertion, "that no officer of credit would take the command of the fleet in Europe," it was equally false; a noble, and an able officer, of one of the first families in the kingdom, and of an irreproachable character, was both ready and willing to take the command; nor was he the only officer of reputation ready to accept it; others, many others, were also willing, and God forbid that the safety of the kingdom should rest solely on the experience and valour of an individual in any profession, however excellent his character, however great his abilities!

His Lordship, with a view to satisfy the House respecting the state of the navy produced papers, from which he read a variety of matters, all tending to prove his assertions, by specifying the particulars necessary to convey an exact information of the numbers, size, crews, &c. &c. of the various vessels in the service; and after very circumstantially proving, that our navy was now much superior to the united

[*See the Fourth Page.*]

LONDON, *December* 5.

Abstract of the Debates in the House of Commons, on Wednesday.

THE House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply, *Lord Barrington* read the estimates of the last year, and made a motion for 20,000 additional troops for the service of 1778. He said that there was some small difference in the *real* pay of his Majesty's troops on the British and Irish establishments, which had for a long time passed unnoticed, because the pay was *nominally* the same. But, says he, a very worthy, ingenious, and accurate gentleman, of the Irish House of Commons, discovered the difference, and demonstrated that the pay of the Irish troops was one twelfth less than the British. The noble Lord then became the biographer of Mr. *Barry*, and obliged the House with a clear, circumstantial, and accurate account of the pedigree, connections, &c. &c. of the worthy gentleman, his friend.

Colonel Barry requested of the noble Lord, that, previous to the investigation of the new vote of troops, he would be pleased to inform the committee, what number of British troops were now actually engaged in the campaign in America.

Lord Barrington answered, that no particular and distinct return had been received of a later date than July, so that he could not, with any degree of precision, ascertain the numbers *now* employed, nor inform the House of the distinct dispositions of the army. The several battles fought since that time had necessaraly taken from the number in the returns, and the different necessities of the campaign had fixed them in new situations; that, however, he could say, with certainty, that at that time there were 35,095 effective men in America; 20,000 of which were under the command of *Sir William Howe*, and he believed sailed with him, and landed at the head of the *Elke*; 10,000 were under the command of General *Burgoyne*; and 4000, all but 200, left under the command of General *Carleton*, in Canada; the remainder were in different situations, in Nova-Scotia, New-York, &c.

Mr. Bingham said, that he should be glad to mention a circumstance which occurred to him, on a certain noble Lord's observing, the night before, that General Howe always attacked General Washington with an inferior force I should be glad to know, said he, whether the 20,000 men, which are *now* said to have landed with General Howe, are inferior to the number of 15,000 men, which has been stated to be under the command of General Washington. It is a fact that the noble Lord yesterday represented the number of our army to be 13,000 men, and the number of General Washington's to be 15,000. It appeared extremely inconsistent to him that General Howe should attack an army of 15,000, with only 13,000 men, when the number of his army was actually 20,000. This was a circumstance, he concluded, that required investigation, and he called on the noble Lord in question to explain it.

Lord George Germaine answered, that the question was certainly pertinent and proper, and that he should readily answer it. He acknowledged it was true he had stated the army under General Howe to be 13,000 men, and that of General Washington's to be 15,000 men, and did so still; but then he neither included in that number the artillery, officers, or wounded soldiers. He only spoke of 13000 men with arms on their shoulders; 13,000 effective men engaged in battle, and that conquered 15,000.

Colonel Barre expressed the greatest surprize at the reply of the noble Lord---He never heard so barefaced, palpable, mean a quibble in his life. Never, he said, did he hear a soldier so express himself; never, he was convinced, did a Minister of War obtrude on the House of Commons such an assertion:---It is deserving of remembrance, and I promise the noble Lords, says he, it shall be remembered. What, continues the Colonel, exclude from the list of the army the officers and artillery, because they do not carry firelocks? Are not the *officers* concerned in the battle? Are not the artillery? Do they nothing towards conquest? The noble Lord may have partial experience on his side, perhaps, to prove such doctrine; but I'll promise him, it would be very ungracious to a British audience, and would gain little credit even in a domestic circle. The Colonel then called upon the noble Lord to declare upon his honour, what was become of General Burgoyne and his brave troops; and whether or not he had not received expresses from Quebec, informing him of his having surrendered himself, with his whole army prisoners of war.

Lord George Germaine said in answer, that he was ever ready to give to the House the most early and authentic intelligence of any transactions within his knowledge; and now, tho' the recital must give him pain, he knew it to be his duty to inform the House, that he had, indeed, received expresses from Quebec, with a piece of very unhappy intelligence, which, however, was not authenticated, and he could not declare it officially: It had been sent from Ticonderoga to Quebec, and had come to Ticonderoga by the oral reports of deserters. The tidings were, that Gen ral Burgoyne and his army were surrounded by a force greatly superior---cut off from fresh supplies of provisions, and unable to pierce through the numbers of the enemy---so situated, he had been forced to capitulate, and had surrendered himself and his army prisoners of war. Such, he said, was the tenor of his expresses. It was a most unwelcome, and a most unfortunate affair; but, however, he hoped, the House would not be over anxious in condemnation, nor decide on the propriety or impropriety of the concerted plan that led to this unhappy event. He hoped they would suspend their judgments both on the conduct of the General and of the Minister on this occasion. He hoped the conduct of both would appear free from guilt. For his part, he declared he was ready to submit his conduct in planning the expedition to the judgment of the House If it appeared impotent, weak and injurious, let the censure of the House fall upon him---He was ready to abide it; as every Minister, who regards the welfare of his country, ought at all times to have his conduct scrutinized by his country.

Colonel Barre rose again, and in a most animated, severe manner, reprehended the noble Lord He declared he was shocked at the cool, easy manner in which he related the fate of the brave Burgoyne. He was more so at the assurance of insinuating, that a portion of the blame might lie at the door of the General. Was there, he exclaimed, a man in the House who in his heart could say, that Burgoyne had failed through his own misconduct? That he had shewn the least sign of cowardice, the least symptom of neglect in the expedition he was thrust into? He was certain, there were none would say so. But every man would say, or at least every man would think, that the man who *planned* the expedition was to blame. The Minister alone who concerted the *scheme*, is obnoxious to reprehension for its *failure*. It was an *inconsistent* scheme, an *impracticable* one unworthy of a British Minister, and rather too absurd for an Indian Chief. Remember how frequently, how earnestly, and sincerely I have warned, says he, the Minister of the effects of this plan. I foresaw the consequences. I foretold the event. It was said I spoke in *prophecy*; has not my prophecy come to pass? But in what terms can I express my *surprise* at the *bravery*, my *indignation* at the effrontery of the noble Lord, in declaring he will abide the censure of this House, and submit his conduct to their eye. Does the noble Lord know the extent of his criminality? Does he know the resentments of this House? I believe he knows neither; but how soon he *may* it is not for me to determine.

I would beg leave, continues he, to call the attention of the Committee to the conduct of the Americans. They have been branded in this House with every opprobrious epithet that meanness could invent; termed *cowardly* and *inhuman*. Let us mark the proof. They have obliged as brave a General as ever commanded a body of British troops, to surrender. Such is their *cowardice*; and instead of throwing chains upon these troops, they have nobly given them their freedom; such is their *inhumanity*. I only wish, from this single circumstance, to draw this fair conclusion, that instead of being engaged with a set of lawless, desperate adventurers, we find them, by experience, to be men of the most exalted sentiments; inspired by that Genius of Liberty which is the noblest emotion of the House, which it is impossible to conquer, impracticable to dismiss.

Honourable James Luttrel. I find myself under a necessity of requesting the indulgence of the House for a few minutes, because I think it my duty to take every opportunity of repeating my abhorrence of the mercenary and savage principles of a civil war, which has never yet held out constitutional terms of peace to be its object; and as I do conceive, that whilst unconditional submission is the language of the Ministers and Parliament, all efforts to conquer America, must prove in vain; I cannot agree to vote away the lives and properties of my fellow subjects, merely for the purpose of enriching and aggrandizing a few favourites and flatterers placed near the throne.

The Americans, it is evident, will not give up their liberties; they will die first; all the eloquence of a *Cicero* cannot persuade us, that the unfortunate, *misled* Burgoyne is victorious; that General Clinton is in desirable safety; or justly give the boasted title of conqueror of America to Sir William Howe, yet the latter is represented with a great and powerful army in the field; he wants neither for money, nor ships, nor troops; he wants but the only one necessary article for consolation in defeat, or permanency and advantage in victory. I mean a just cause; and Great-Britain never, never can build up fame or dignity to itself, upon acts of injustice and oppression.

But Ministers have hopes of *important success*. Sir, that language ought at least to imply, some honest, wise Americans, may, upon sound principles, be induced to return to their allegiance; but is there a gentleman in this House that would candidly acquit the abettors of unconditional submission, of deserving the slavery you endeavour to yoke them with? Is it to obtain such a humiliating end, that the American now consoles himself for the loss of a father, friend, or brother, who fell in the battle? No, Sir, it was for liberty they fought, for liberty they died; *that* only can repay the loss, and obtain forgiveness of the murder.

The Revolution which brought the present family to the throne, was obtained by men *so resolved*; our Magna Charta was obtained by men *so resolved*; and the Americans have not proved themselves less deserving of their liberties, than those Britons: An American Magna Charta is what they wisely contend for; not a Magna Charta to be taxed by strangers, a thousand leagues distant. But the constitution of this country, if in perfection, if uncontroverted by bribery, and abuse of power, is acknowledged to be one of the happiest that men can live under; therefore, I do believe, that many wise and honest Americans may, upon sound principles, prefer it to any new invention of their own. I do not say the Congress would, nor yet many of their ambitious leaders, nor yet perhaps the virtuous Washington; but if constitutional freedom was secured to America, every victory might then gain over some worthy friends to our cause, instead of cowardly deserters, deceitful spies, or false and dangerous pilots.

But Ministers tell us that England is rich, and Foreigners may be hired to carry on the war; what, Briton would give up his laurels to those paltry hirelings, and save our blood. Sir, if honour called to arms, what Minister dare to propose it? Neither are Germans as cheap as is pretended, for you must now pay their hire, and when the war is at an end, you must likewise pay a large additional sum for all those who do not return home. Sir, I do not think the Germans will return, for I must pay the compliment to these Ministers, that I do believe, even they are incapable of making such a constitution for America, that the Germans shall fly from it to better themselves, by returning to their own native, infamous shambles, to be again sold by their tyrannical, petty Princes.

But our *important hope* is to be *gratified* by the possession of Philadelphia. Sir, that town was built for peace and trade, not for war. It extends itself upon a low, flat country, with scarce one advantageous spot of ground to place a single gun on for its defence; therefore to surround it with great works to secure yourselves in winter quarters, must create an immense expence, besides the lateness of the

ſeaſon making ſuch an undertaking almoſt impracticable to be carried into execution. It is then a glorious conqueſt, to thoſe who may enrich themſelves by that new expence, but a calamity to thoſe who are to be taxed for that new extravagance.

Or do we wiſh to be in poſſeſſion of the moſt beautiful town in America only to ſet fire to it? Are the Britiſh legions gone forth merely to warm themſelves by the burning of towns on the coaſt? Can Biſhops perſuade us, their ſmoke ſhall riſe to an approving God, or an earth celebrate the dignity, the wealth, the honour, the humanity of the Britiſh nation.

But Miniſters are brave to-day, they are ready to ſeal with their blood the miſchief of their councils; and whilſt they are ſo loudly ſupported by a majority of Parliament, that language ſounds well. But I muſt beg leave to remind them of a ſtory which is related of a certain General and Stateſman, who drew all his former friends about the Court, with the heads of birds and beaſts upon their ſhoulders. He drew his miſtreſs with the head of a ſwallow, and he wrote this motto underneath, *Je ſuis le mauvais temps*, alluding to her having forſaken him in his misfortunes. Let Miniſters beware, leſt the ſwallow's head and that motto ſhould beſt ſuit the moſt ſtrenuous and forward of their preſent advocates.

For, Sir, had I an hundred tongues, and all the eloquence of much abler men than myſelf who ſpeak within theſe walls, I could not ſufficiently expreſs all the horrors, all the miſchief, all the ruin of this ſavage war; but this I will ſay, that whilſt ſuch deſperate, unfeeling Miniſters adviſe his Majeſty, with ſuch an expenſive war to carry on, without an object of advantage in return, with ſuch a cauſe to diſgrace the Britiſh arms, and ſpill the beſt blood of this country; what man in his ſenſes can be ſatisfied with the times, or can agree to vote for a perſeverance in meaſures, which have already produced ſuch dreadful diſgrace and calamity, that Great-Britain is ſhook to its foundation.

Mr. *Burke*, in a ſpeech of vehement declamation, reproached Lord G Germain for his miſconduct and fooliſh credulity. He ſaid he was aſtonished at him. In the beginning of laſt year, the noble Lord, he ſaid, informed them, that the enemy were cowardly, and our army ſuperior in number. On what did he ground this information? On report, mere idle report, to which the noble Lord was always an implicit ſlave. He ſaid that the information on which Miniſters confided, ſhould be preciſe, and certain: that mis-information was no palliation for their errors, and he did not ſuppoſe that the Houſe would admit it as ſuch. He ſaid, the intended meaſure was a conjunction between Howe and Burgoyne, but that it was to be produced in the ſtrangeſt manner he had ever heard of. The armies were to meet-----yes; Howe was travelling Southwards, and Burgoyne in the very ſame direction! The advocates for Adminiſtration, he ſaid, had delighted in repreſenting America in an abject ſituation, as being without ſalt, ſhoes and ſtockings, &c. If they had applied to him in the beginning of the war, he could have told them of many more wants than all theſe together under which the Americans laboured, but he would alſo have informed the Houſe, that men fighting for Liberty were not influenced by ſuch particulars; that theſe only affected the body, but that the ſouls of the Americans were unreduced.

He concluded by throwing a few ſhafts at Mr. Solicitor General, whom he called the council to the noble Lord. Upon this

Mr. *Solicitor General* aroſe, and in a very manly and maſterly manner deſcribed his own political character: his opinions, he ſaid, were genuine; they were his own; and he never ſpoke the ſentiments of any man, but thoſe only which his own reaſon had ſuggeſted; nor did he ever in that Houſe plead the cauſe of any man.

The inſinuation which his words carried, made Mr. Burke laugh ſo much, that he paid but little attention to Mr. Solicitor, who took fire at the ſlight put upon him, and inſtantly charged Mr. Burke with want of manners. He ſaid, he would teach him how to behave; and hoped that as he had ſpirit enough, ſo he ſhould ever have ſtrength ſufficient to procure himſelf reſpect. He had been invariable in his opinion, as well on one ſide of the Houſe as on the other; and not ſeldom differed from both. The calamity he could not but deny, was great; but could not infer from it that our condition was deſperate. We had often received checks; but the ſpirit of the nation had always made us riſe ſuperior to our diſtreſſes: An exertion of that ſpirit would, on the preſent occaſion, infallibly reſcue us from danger: Britons ever ſhewed magnanimity in diſtreſs; and certain victory was the ſure conſequence of that ſpirit; he wiſhed therefore that the Gentlemen would not be caſt down; that before now as great misfortunes had happened to us, from which we reaped ſubſtantial advantages: At Bribuega General Stanhope was forced to lay down his arms and ſurrender himſelf and his army priſoners of war; and that diſgrace only ſerved to raiſe an enthuſiaſtic ardour in the people, which ſoon effaced the ſtigma.

Mr. *T. Townſhend* ironically applauded the learned Gentleman for finding out precedents for our misfortunes; exclaiming bitterly againſt the cruelty of employing ſavages; rejoiced that the expedition conducted by his friend Colonel St. Leger had miſcarried, as blood and deſolation would have marked the footſteps of the Indians, if they had been able to march to Albany. He was anxious to wear out the impreſſion that Mr. Solicitor's ſpeech, on the ſpirit of Britons, had viſibly made on the country gentlemen; and for that purpoſe he drew the conduct of the ſavages in the moſt odious colours.

Mr. *Charles Fox* expreſſed his happineſs at being prevented from ſpeaking immediately after the fatal tidings of our diſgrace had been communicated to the Houſe: Rage and indignation ſo ſwayed his breaſt at that time; that if he had attempted to ſpeak, his words muſt have been unintelligible. An army of 10,000 men deſtroyed through the ignorance, the obſtinate, wilful ignorance, and incapacity of the noble Lord, called loudly for vengeance; and if no one elſe would take upon him the taſk of moving directly for an enquiry into the affair, *he himſelf* would do it. A gallant General ſent like a victim to be ſlaughtered, where his own ſkill and perſonal bravery, would have earned him laurels, if he had not been under the direction of a blunderer, which circumſtance alone was the cauſe of his diſgrace, was too ſhocking a ſight for humanity to bear unmoved. The General and the Houſe had been impoſed on and deceived: Burgoyne's orders were to make his way to Albany, there to wait the orders of Sir William Howe, and to co-operate with him; but General Howe knew nothing of the matter, for he was gone to a different country, and left the unhappy Burgoyne and his troops to make the beſt terms for themſelves, in a country that was by nature ſo defended, that ſtrong holds were to be met at almoſt every mile; and every hour's march preſented almoſt inſurmountable obſtacles to his progreſs. He inveighed moſt bitterly againſt Lord George Germain; looked upon him as ſolely reſponſible in the firſt degree; and next expreſſed his opinion, that all thoſe who had concurred in the meaſures of the war, by giving their vote in ſupport of it, were likewiſe criminal, tho' in an inferior degree, He concluded by pronouncing the panegyric of Mr. Burke, in order to reſcue him from the obloquy of Mr. Solicitor General's inſinuations.

Mr. *Solicitor General* gave a little explanation of one of his expreſſions, and ſat down.

Mr. *Ripley*, as one of the many who had voted for the war, thought it neceſſary to ſay ſomething in his own vindication; and proved, that for upwards of 13 years, he had been invariably *conſiſtent*; he had been convinced, that Great-Britain was ſupreme over all her dominions; it was declared ſo, early in the reign of George the Second, who taxed the Colonies, and acknowledged by them when they ſubmitted to be taxed: from a tax impoſed and ſubmitted to, he inferred a right to tax; and from that conviction he had acted when he voted for the war; and he was ſtill of opinion, that every nerve ſhould be ſtrained to proſecute it with vigour.

Lord *North* aroſe, and expreſſed his ſorrow at the preſent unhappy news. That no man from the beginning, more firmly wiſhed for peace than he had; and that no man would do more to obtain it now; if the laying down his place and honours would accompliſh it, he would gladly reſign them all. He owned he had been dragged to his place againſt his will. A place which, while in poſſeſſion, however diſagreeable, he would ſupport to the beſt of his power. As to the noble Lord in the American department, he truſted he had acted on the ſoundeſt principles of candour and deliberation. He could not poſſibly make any objection to the enquiry into that noble Lord's conduct, as he made no doubt but he would acquit himſelf before that Houſe. As to an honourable Gentleman's obſervation of a penſion's having been given for bad information, he ſhould only ſay this, that he never recollected the Gentleman alluded to, had given bad information. He acknowledged his lordſhip interceded with the King for a reward for his fidelity: A man who lived in America, who was univerſally beloved there, till this unhappy diſpute; a man, continues he, who refuſed ſigning their reſolutions, and who, on that account, was obliged to quit the country, was, in his opinion, a man worthy reward: Was he to ſtarve here, ſays he? The obtaining ſuch a man a comfortable pittance, was not, I truſt, a blameable action. He concluded with defending the general ſubject of the American war, by obſerving, that he thought it entirely neceſſary that every part of the Britiſh empire ſhould contribute to the defraying the common neceſſary expences. He ſaid the Miniſters were unjuſtly accuſed, when they were reproached with their want of information, for that they had always given the beſt they could procure, and that he was ready when the general voice of the Houſe ſhould call for it, to explain his own conduct; and that whether we were for peace or war, the preſent ſupply was abſolutely neceſſary, as the men muſt be, ſuppoſing a ceſſation of arms, conducted home.

On the queſtion being put, it was agreed to without a diviſion.

(Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons will be continued in our next.)

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber in King-ſtreet, a little above the Gaol, and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Bruſhes,

A QUANTITY of Copperas, of the beſt quality, by the pound, hundred or barrel. Likewiſe Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Alſpice, Roſin, Salt, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Lancaſter, Feb 23. GEORGE STREYLEY.

Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, Feb. 17.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of MICHAEL GRAHAM, Senior, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the executors: And all perſons having any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts properly proved, againſt the firſt of April next, that they may be paid by us, JASON CLOUD, MICHAEL GRAHAM, JOHN GRAHAM, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, ſituate in Charles-Town Townſhip, Cheſter County, adjoining the river Schuylkill, the ſign of the Bull tavern, and near to Moor Hall: There is on ſaid plantation a very good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, 24 feet by 36, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole, a very good well of water near the houſe, a log barn, ſtables, and a large new ſhed that will hold five teams and horſes, with many neceſſaries for keeping a public houſe of entertainment, for which it is well ſituated and now under licence; about half cleared, the other half well timbered with black and white oak and hickory, about ten acres of good meadow cleared, and ſeveral acres more may be made with little expence; about one hundred young bearing apple-trees which bring excellent fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may, on application to the owner living on the premiſes, ſee the land and know the terms.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

By PRIVATE SALE,

TWO hundred acres of good LAND, ſituate in Drummore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſixty acres of which are cleared, a ſmall houſe and barn thereon, a young bearing orchard, ſome meadow made, and a large quantity more may be made and watered. The title indiſputable, and clear of quit-rents. Terms of ſale will be made known by ANDREW or JOHN CALDWELL, living near the premiſes.

JOHN MARSHAL.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter,

THE following tracts of Land, viz. 123 acres of land, by warrant of 1752, in Upper Paxtang Townſhip, County of Lancaſter. 525 acres of patented land, between Fiſhing Creek and Mahony, in Turbut Townſhip, and County of Northumberland; patented 325 and 200 acres adjoining. 1155 acres of located land, ſurveyed on the Shawnee Cabin Creek, County of Bedford. 266 acres of land, ſituate on both ſides of the great road leading to Fort Pitt, adjoining lands of Mr. William Elliott, Cumberland County.

For terms of ſale apply to

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

fleets of the Houſe of Bourbon, the Earl declared that it was a doctrine he moſt heartily ſubſcribed to, and hoped every ſucceſſor to him would feel the force of, that the perſon who preſided at the Admiralty Board in Great Britain, was no longer worthy of holding his place, than while he kept the navy of this country in a ſtate of ſuperiority over that of every other European power.

He paid a high compliment to Lord Chatham very high compliments on his dereliction, that he wiſhed not to have America independent, but would at all events, preſerve the ſuperiority of Great-Britain and oblige the Americans to allow the force of the Navigation Act. This, his Lordſhip remarked was a ſtile of thinking, which was very different from the general language of Oppoſition; and he doubted not, that many of the noble Lords, who would go entirely with the Earl in the buſineſs and debate of the day, entertained ſentiments of an oppoſite nature.

The noble Earl had declared, that among other loſſes this country felt from purſuing the American war, the river of Liſbon was ſhut up. This declaration, his Lordſhip ſaid, was to him altogether unintelligible; we had two men of war now ſtationed in the river of Liſbon, and we had the free uſe of the river as much as ever. Add to this the Portugueſe publickly denied countenancing the Americans, and in conſequence ſome of the Rebel privateers had attacked and taken one of the Portugueſe ſhips richly laden.

With regard to France he ſaid he would venture to declare, that remonſtrances, ſtrong remonſtrances had been made to the Court of Verſailles on the ſcore of aſſiſting the Americans and countenancing their privateers. That as a nation the French had ſolemnly declared their intentions to act amicably to Great-Britain; that their public ordinances, many of which had been lately iſſued, correſponded with this declaration; that as for a further corroboration of it, they had lately ordered that no American ſhip ſhould come into their ports, unleſs in caſes of particular and urgent diſtreſs; and that no longer ſince than a fortnight ago, they obliged the American Captain, who had brought in two of our Weſt-India fleet to a port in France, to give up his prizes, and had reſtored them to the merchants here, and that the ſhips were now on their way to England. That Great-Britain had every national aſſurance of friendſhip from France; and although it could not be denied, nor avoided but that in ſuch a ſituation that we ſtood in with America, private perſons in France might clandeſtinely ſend out ſtores and furniſh the rebels with aſſiſtance, that it would ſurely be impolitic to commence a new war on ſuch an account; and that the men who endeavoured to embroil their country in a French war at this criſis, could not be ſaid to be friends and well-wiſhers to their country.

The noble Earl had ſaid, he wiſhed to ſee the man who dared to ſtand forward and tell his Majeſty that his affairs were in a hopeful condition. He could, he declared, ſhew his forehead on that ſcore; and with an unembaraſſed countenance, tell him that his affairs were in a hopeful condition. News, he preſumed, would ſoon arrive from Sir William Howe, which would not only effectually diſprove the calamitous and diſtreſſed relation given by the noble Earl as deſcriptive of the preſent ſituation of affairs, but would operate to the ſatisfaction of every member of that Houſe, and to the ſatisfaction of the whole nation.

Lord *Abingdon* followed Lord Sandwich, and was for a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Lord *Shelburne* would not credit the accounts of the navy ſtated by the Earl of Sandwich, and aſked why official papers were not laid before the Houſe in a proper parliamentary manner. He attacked the Miniſtry, and took up an hour in arranging their meaſures, and giving his reaſons for coinciding with the Earl of Chatham in ſupport of the amendment.

Lord *Suffolk* replied to various parts of Lord Chatham's ſpeech, and gave his negative to the amendment, as impolitic and ill timed.

The Duke of *Grafton* complained of the mode of managing the debates; he was exceedingly ſevere on Adminiſtration on account of the whole of their conduct, and ſupported the amendment.

Lord *Carnarvon* followed the Duke of Grafton.

Lord *Camden* took pains to ſhew that France had, in the moſt open manner, countenanced and aſſiſted the Americans. His Lordſhip returned to the old argument upon the ſcore of Great-Britain's expecting unconditional ſubmiſſion, and the Americans having no intention to declare themſelves independent till our conduct reduced them to the neceſſity of making ſuch a declaration. His Lordſhip ended his ſpeech with aſſerting, that "he had rather ſee America independent, than America enſlaved."

Lord *Weymouth* attacked Lord Cambden on the change of his language from laſt ſeſſions, reſpecting the conduct of France,

The *Biſhop of Peterborough*, in a ſhort ſpeech, arraigned the conduct of Great Britain, lamented the ill conſequences already felt from the preſent war having been carried on ſo long, prophecied that the miſchief would increaſe in proportion to its continuance, and adviſed that this country ſhould make the firſt overture towards an accommodation, as a proof that ſhe had forgot her paſſion and reſentment.

The *Duke of Richmond* went over the old ground of the origin of the war, recapitulated its various events and endeavoured to ſhew, that in three years we had only gained two towns, and that the ableſt arithmetician could not poſſibly calculate the time when we ſhould be able to conquer all America.

Lord *Effingham* pointed out ſome contradictions which had fallen from the mouths of the miniſtry and the Lords in office, in the courſe of the debate, and took pains to juſtify the amendment, and the advice given by the noble Earl who propoſed it.

Lord *Suffolk* roſe again to obviate the objections made againſt Government for employing the Indians, and ſhewed, that if we had not embodied them to aſſiſt us in repulſing the rebels, they would have got them to attack us; that our motive was the great and univerſal principle of ſelf-preſervation. and that when an unnatural rebellion was begun, it ſurely was not only juſtifiable but ſtrictly politic, to exert every inſtrument in quelling it, which God and nature had put into our hands.

Lord *Chatham* roſe in vehement warmth, and declared, that he was exceedingly ſhocked at what the Secretary of State had avowed; ſhocked as a profeſſer of religion; ſhocked as a Chriſtian ſenator; ſhocked as a Lord of Parliament; and ſhocked as a man of humanity! His Lordſhip with great loudneſs of tone, reprobated the idea of turning the ſavages looſe upon the Americans with their tomahawks and ſcalping knives; he ſaid it was letting a pack of hell-hounds to hunt them, and in a literal ſenſe of the words, to eat them up, and that to uſe the terms God and nature, in defence and avowal of the circumſtance, was in his eyes, moſt horrid and daring preſumption.

Lord *Suffolk* repelled this attack, and juſtified the expreſſion.

The *Lord Preſident* (Lord Gower) declared that Lord Chatham was Miniſter during the late war when the Indians were employed by the Engliſh in the ſame manner as they now were.

Lord *Chatham* endeavoured to throw the blame on the officers, and ſaid, that no authority for ſo employing them was given by Government, or ſent from the office to the commanders.

Lord *Gower* then charged the Earl with having had the conduct of the war, and confeſſing his ignorance of the manner in which it was conducted, inſtancing that preſents had been ſent to the Indians, and treaties made with them, which no officer could have dared to have made, without authority from Government.

Lord *Amherſt* was called on to prove that the Indians were employed—which he acknowledged.

Lord *Townſhend* alſo proved that they were, but ſaid they were chiefly as Calmucks and Pandours.

Lord *Chatham* again roſe, and put the beſt face he could on his aſſertion.

Lord *Shelburne* and the *Duke of Grafton* ſupported him. The Duke ſaid, letting looſe the ſavages was as bad as poiſoning rivers, and yet the latter might be deemed an inſtrument which God and nature had put into our hands.

At length, "The Queſtion being called for from all parts of the Houſe, it was put, when the Houſe divided, and the numbers were,

Non Contents,	84
Proxies,	13
Contents,	24
Proxies,	0

So that Lord Chatham's motion was rejected on a diviſion 97 againſt 24.

Lord *Percy* afterwards reported an Addreſs to the Houſe, which was read and agreed to, and the Lords with white ſtaves ordered to wait on his Majeſty, to know when he would pleaſe to be attended therewith.

At the concluſion of the debate on the motion for the addreſs, and after the diviſion thereon, Lord Winchelſea moved, after a ſhort introductory ſpeech, for a congratulatory Addreſs to the Queen, on the birth of a Princeſs; which motion was ſeconded by Lord Powis.

The Houſe broke up at half paſt ten o'clock.

(Debates in the Houſe of Lords to be continued in our next.)

NEW-YORK *February 6.*

Extract of a letter from GOOD AUTHORITY, *dated London, December 9, 1777.*

"THE account of General Burgoyne's treaty with Mr. Gates, arrived when the two Houſes of Parliament were ſitting, and in the warmth of high debate: You may imagine that the friends of Government were much confounded and ſtaggered by ſuch a ſhock; but you cannot imagine how furiouſly, illiberally and indecently oppoſition triumphed on the occaſion; opening and roaring like ſo many bull dogs againſt Adminiſtration. The King, God bleſs him, for we never had a better one, and no other nation had ever ſo good an one, who feels every calamity and misfortune of his people, was greatly affected; but with that magnanimity which diſtinguiſh his character, he ſoon declared that ſuch a cauſe ſhould never be given up, that this loſs muſt be retrieved by greater and more vigorous exertions, and that he would even

"*Sell Hanover and all his private eſtate before he would deſert the cauſe of his loyal American ſubjects, who had ſuffered ſo much for him.*"

"In two or three days the nation recovered from it's ſurpriſe, and now is ready to ſupport the King and his Miniſters in the proper and vigorous uſe of ſuch means as are adequate to the great end of reducing the revolted colonies to a conſtitutional ſubordination. Many of both Houſes of Parliament have ſpoken to this effect with great ſpirit, and one Member of the Commons, Mr. Cambridge, ſaid, that he would part with reluctance with one ſhilling in the pound towards raiſing another army of ten thouſand men for America; yet he would chearfully pay twelve ſhillings in the pound towards an additional army of ſixty thouſand men."

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

Near the Court-houſe in Lancaſter,

THOUGHTS

ON THE

LETTER of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq:

TO THE

SHERIFFS of BRISTOL,

On the AFFAIRS of AMERICA.

By the EARL of ABINGDON.

IN this excellent political tract the noble Earl has ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the rights of his countrymen, in oppoſition to the arbitrary and deſpotic meaſures purſued by the Britiſh Court. His ſentiments of the preſent unjuſt and cruel war on the part of Britain, and of thoſe who promoted and continue to ſupport it, are contained in the following ſhort extract, which concludes this ſpirited performance.

"Upon the whole, when I perceive a war, and ſuch a war too, ſo weakly ſupported, and yet ſo violently purſued: When I find the moſt elevated of the Church, preaching and publiſhing to the world paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance to the ſupremacy of law, whether that law be right or wrong, whether it be good or bad, whether it be to eſtabliſh Popery or Proteſtantiſm, whether it be enacted by an honeſt, or by a corrupt and abandoned Parliament: When I ſee men that were pillored in the reign of good old George II. penſioned in this, and for the ſame reaſons: When I hear of others hired to root out the very idea of *public virtue* from the minds, and tear *benevolence* from the hearts of Engliſhmen: When I reflect, but why add more to the black catalogue of public dangers? It is time to look at home: It is time, even with *ſtentorian* voice, to call for union among the friends of the Conſtitution: It is time that private opinion ſhould yield to public ſafety: It is time that we keep both "watch and ward;" for if the liberties of our fellow ſubjects in America are to be taken from them, it is for the idiot only to ſuppoſe that we can preſerve our own. The dagger uplifted againſt the breaſt of America, is meant for the heart of Old England.

"In fine, theſe are my ſentiments, and theſe my principles. They are the principles of the Conſtitution; and under this perſuaſion, whilſt I have ſigned them with my name, I will, if neceſſary, as readily, ſeal them with my blood."

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

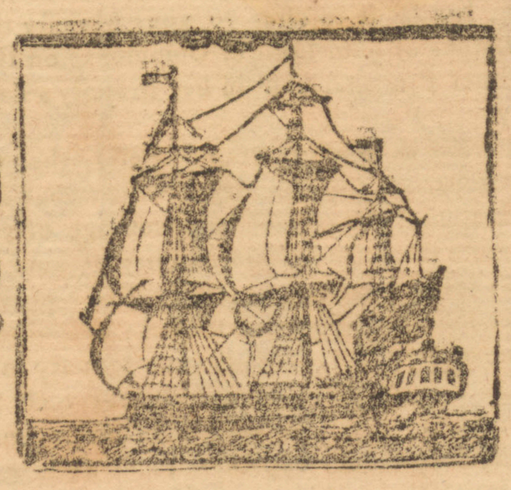
STOLEN from Camp, on the 18th inſt. (February) a black HORSE, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and a ſcar of a cut under his right eye, a ſmall ſwitch tail with the hair rubbed off at the root, ſome grey ſaddle ſpots and a number of grey hairs over his body and in his mane, branded on the near buttock thus, ℑ R, but as he is rough haired it cannot be perceived, four years old, a natural trotter, ſtrong made and ſpirited. Whoever will ſecure the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe and TWELVE DOLLARS for the thief, paid by SAMUEL HAY. Major,

1ſt Pennſylvania Reg.

LANCASTER: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, in Queen-ſtreet.

THE

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL



Packet THE ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1778.

LONDON, *December* 5.

Debates in the House of Commons on Tuesday. [*Continued from our last.*]

MR. *Fox* rose and informed the House, that agreeable to his promise, he moved the House, that on a future day they should form themselves into a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the nation. He thought it necessary, he said, to explain the meaning and extent of his motion, which he would do in a very few words. He meant then, that the Committee should consider the expences that the nation hath incurred from the American war, and the resources that we possess to raise the supplies necessary for its continuance. In the second place, the loss of men from that war. 3dly, the situation of trade, both with regard to America and the foreign markets. 4thly, the present situation of the war, and the hopes that we may rightly entertain from its continuance, and the conduct and measures of the present Administration of a lasting peace, and also our present situation in regard to foreign powers. And 5thly, to consider what progress Sir William and Lord Howe have made in consequence of the powers entrusted to them as Commissioners of peace to bring about a peace. Beneath these general heads many other enquiries would arise, and it would be the business of the Committee to follow every path that promised to lead to a thorough investigation and discovery of the state of the nation. If, continues he, it appears that the nation is in a bad state, and that the late and present measures of Administration have reduced us to an extremity, which he was afraid they certainly had a new system must be introduced, and a new set of Ministers appointed; but if on the contrary, the nation should be found in a flourishing state, and the present measures likely to prove successful, the present system should be by all means continued, and the present Ministers remain in power; for none, he was assured, but the present Ministers, could prosecute the present system.

Lord North said he chearfully agreed to the motion of the honourable gentleman, and would do all in his power to promote the great end he had in view. Nothing, he said, would give him more true delight, than to convince the House that the state of the nation was much more flourishing than many of the opposite side actually did, or affected to believe. At the same time he hoped to be understood, that his ready compliance with the motion should preclude him from the necessity of laying papers before the House that might prove inconvenient, dangerous, or hurtful to Government.

The motion having passed without a division,

Mr. *Fox* rose again, and moved, that on the 2d of February next, the day appointed for the Committee to meet on his first motion, "An account of all troops, foreign and domestic, that were, or had been engaged in the British service since the first of November, 1774." Also, "A list of all the ships of war, sloops, and armed vessels that have been engaged in the service, the numbers that have been taken, lost or destroyed, with the exact returns of men killed or taken prisoners from the first of November, 1774." Also, "The last general returns of all the hospitals belonging to his Majesty in North-America." Also, "A list of all ships of war employed by Government as convoys to the trading fleets of this country" Also, "Copies of the last general monthly returns of all the troops in his Majesty's service within Great Britain." Also, "Copies of the returns of the troops in Ireland; and copies of the returns of all the troops in North America and the West Indies." All these motions passed without opposition; when he continued to move, "That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House all the papers that relate to the transactions of Lord and Sir William Howe, as Commissioners of Peace, to bring about a negociation and treaty of peace with the Americans."

Lord *North* rose in opposition to this motion; he said he must object to it from the reason that papers produced during the existence of a negociation, if any had taken place, must be very injurious to the cause. Every fair discovery he was amenable to, but he could not consent that discoveries should be made prejudicial to government, and to the true interests of this country.

Mr. *Serjeant Adair* said he could not see what discovery could be made in the least injurious. None was called for that the Americans did not know already. They must only be withheld he presumed, because they might prove injurious to Administration from being known to the House of Commons.

Mr. *Stanley* objected to the motion for several reasons. Negociations, he said, to rebels in arms, must be made not to the people at large, but to select bodies, perhaps to individuals; and the discovery of such bodies of men might draw upon them the vengeance of the others. But in truth he said, he knew not that any negociation had been entered into. With rebels in arms, standing up for independence, no treaty of conciliation could be made. The very proposition acknowledged their independence.

Mr. *Burke* observed, that he never heard the noble Lord (Lord North) behave with so much candour, generosity, and spirit, as to-day; he had agreed to every tittle of his friend's request; he had published a bond wherein he granted all; but in the end was inserted a little defeasance, with a power of revocation, by which he preserved himself from the execution of every grant he had made. His conduct, he said, reminded him of a certain Governor, who, when he arrived at his place of appointment, sat down to a table covered with profusion, and abounding with every dainty and delicacy that art, nature, and a provident steward could furnish; but a pigmy physician, who watched over the health of the Governor, excepted to one dish, because it was disagreeable; to another, because it was hard of digestion; to a third, because it was unhealthy; and in this progressive mode robbed the Governor of every dish on table, and left him without a dinner. He answered minutely the arguments of Mr. Stanley, exposed the folly of the idea, that we must not negociate with the Americans until they had renounced their claim of independence. Are they not, he observed, in possession? are they not independent, *de facto*? They possess the whole country of America. What we have, we have gained by arms. If we have a Government in America, it is founded upon conquest, since they set up their independence; and as they enjoy the right, *de facto*, and we alone *de jure*, we must and ought to treat with them on the terms of a foederal union. He instanced the supposition of a treaty with France. The King of Britain enjoys the right *de jure* to the kingdom of France. The French King enjoys it *de facto*; he is merely a Congress usurper; and yet would it be argued, that no treaty of peace could take place with him until he had renounced his claim. He begged to have leave to consider the effects that would arise from a renunciation of their independence. By renouncing their independence they acknowledge their rebellion; by acknowledging their rebellion, they acknowledged their crime; by their crime they were deprived of their rights, and obnoxious to punishment. In such case, no conciliation or treaty could be consistent with the honour of the British name; so that terms of negociation must be entered into during their independence. He said, that the Act on which Lord and Sir William Howe were vested with their commissions, proposes two methods to be prosecuted to bring about a peace; the one by force of arms, and the other by terms of conciliation. It would be necessary, he said, to inquire if both these methods had been practised; the first he was sensible, and all must know had been indeed practised, but he was afraid the second had not, else why were not New-York, Staten and Long Islands, with any other territory we are in possession of, restored to the King's peace. Governor Tryon, he said, had written to General Howe for the purpose of restoring New York to the King's peace. General Howe answered that he could not do it without the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and there it stopped. This, he hoped, would be particularly enquired into. He made several other defences of the propriety of his honourable friend's motion, and concluded with saying, that he hoped his friend would not depart from a title of his proposition.

(Proceedings in the House of Commons will be continued in our next.)

NOVEMBER 27.

The DEBATES *in the* HOUSE of LORDS *on the proposed* Amendment *to the* Address.

LORD CAMDEN—My Lords, I rise to support the motion made by the noble Earl. When the measures meant to be sanctioned by the address of this day were first proposed to your Lordships, it was said with confidence by some of the very persons, who still have the modesty to expect that you will continue it, that a *single dragoon* would strike such a terror into the hearts of the people of America, that they would submit to your measures. That experiment not having been thought prudent, you passed an act for shutting up the port of Boston, by which you not only *inflicted a public* punishment on the rioters, a rabble I will maintain who destroyed the tea, but you in fact confiscated private property. You cut off the inhabitants from all commercial intercourse whatever, and deprived them of all means of living; but what was still more extraordinarily unjust, you punished the whole province of Massachusetts Bay for a riot committed by a Boston mob. You vacated their charter; and, as if you meant at the very instep of the business to force them into measures of resistance, you declared war against *all* America, by subjecting every man in it to be dragged to some other colony, or optionally to Great-Britain, to be tried by a prejudiced or packed jury, for offences committed in his own country. Those measures had the *desired effect*; for I can never be brought to believe but they were intended to produce what followed. So far the ends were correspondent with the means. The people of America shewed great dissatisfaction, but that did not fully answer the intentions of Government. It was not dissatisfaction, but rebellion that was sought; a better apology for slaughter, conquest and unconditional submission. America still remained loyal; nothing of resistance yet appeared, either in words or actions, unless a few angry resolves at the meetings of one or two paltry townships. The Congress met, and deprecated our resentments, and supplicated the Throne and Parliament in terms of obedience and affection. Not a word of actual resistance or independency all this time. The scene began now to open. The people of Boston were not starved; their brethren throughout America committed a crime little short of treason; they made contributions to cloath them; they endeavoured to prevent them *(no matter* whether the persons thus relieved were *guilty* or *innocent)* from perishing with cold and hunger. A bill was therefore passed for depriving them of further relief. This was accompanied or rather preceded, with a famous address, declaring Massachusett's Bay in rebellion!

Every thing was now prepared; instead of a *single dragoon*, ten or twelve thousand men were said to be *sufficient* to strike terror in every corner of America. The Address a sanction for the cutting of throats; the poor fishermen of Nantucket, a peaceable set of inoffending Quakers, were thought fit objects of parliamentary resentment; in short, as the northern colonies were not to have bread, neither were they to have fish. But all this did no do; the

New Englanders were reſolved *not* to verify the addreſs; they were determined *not* to be *rebels*; but only to prepare, ſhould the worſt happen, to be in a ſituation to defend themſelves. Something more was ſtill wanting; and that was obtained. Our troops were ordered to act effectively; and ſelf defence was ſtiled actual and declared rebellion. Not a word yet of independency. I ſhall paſs over the particulars from the commencement of hoſtilities till the next ſeſſion. Many parts of America were ſtill friendly to us; moſt of them continued loyal. Now to deviſe a meaſure which would unite them as *one man* againſt this country, was the grand *deſideratum*. A meaſure was luckily diſcovered; and that was the ever memorable and celebrated Prohibitory Act. Miniſters ſtill retained ſome doubts; they were fearful that Parliament *might* refuſe to go the whole length they wiſhed them. What did they do? They proclaimed it loudly every where, that commiſſioners were appointed to negociate; a powerful fleet and 70,000 men were to accompany them; and the colonies were to be left at the option of returning to their former ſtate of obedience; or of being compelled to it. What was the conſequence of all thoſe flattering promiſes? The Prohibitory Act was paſſed, but not a ſingle power veſted in the commiſſioners, but that of *pardoning*. Lord Howe and his brother were the perſons named in the commiſſion. The ſpeech anſwered its end. The two brothers were kept in Great Britain five months after the act was paſſed, and almoſt eight after the ſpeech, and were armed with *juſt ſo much* efficient powers as *any other* commander in chief, that of receiving ſubmiſſions, and granting pardons. *Accommodations* had been *hitherto* the miniſterial language, but now it was made to give way to *unconditional* ſubmiſſion. It was therefore, my Lords, this Prohibitory Act that induced the Congreſs to declare America independent. I truſt not to what *this old man* ſaid, or *that old man* wrote: I pay no attention to the *filly predictions*, or *partial ſpeculations* of *any* man; I rely upon *facts*, and *facts alone*. [alluding to Lord Mansfield's quotations of Montcalm's letters, Sir Joſhua Gee, and others] I contend, that America never entertained any intention of rendering themſelves independent of this country, till they were *forced* into it by a ſeries of the moſt *unjuſt*, *arbitrary* and *cruel* meaſures; till the prohibitory Act, and the *ſham* commiſſion ſent out with it, told them in ſo many words, you muſt ſuffer all the calamities of war and conqueſt, or ſubmit to *unconditional ſubmiſſion*.

The noble Earl in office (Lord Suffolk) ſays, that America aimed at independence from the beginning; and has inſiſted that their deſigns were pointed out by thoſe on the other ſide of the Houſe, ſo early as the year 1774; and as a further proof that they were, and are of that opinion, he ſpeaks of the interview between Lord Howe and the Congreſs Delegates, on Staten Iſland. I have given my reaſons already why I think his Lordſhip is miſtaken as to his general aſſertions; as to the fact of the Delegates refuſing to treat with the Commiſſioners, unleſs we acknowledge American independency, they acted *juſt* as I would have done; for knowing the nature of his Lordſhip's commiſſion, ſooner than treat upon *ſuch* diſgraceful terms, I ſhould, *as an American*, meet them, and *refuſe* to negociate, unleſs Great-Britain conſented to acknowledge my country independent. The Delegates knew the powers veſted in the Commiſſioners, thoſe of unconditional ſubmiſſion; and treated them *very properly* with the *contempt* they *deſerved*.

My Lords, this is the third campaign recommended from the Throne; *all* promiſing *ſucceſs*. For my part I no more *truſt* to the preſent *miniſterial* aſſurances, than to any of the former. This war has already coſt this nation at leaſt fifteen millions; and if perſiſted in, is likely to coſt twice that ſum. The only probable means of preventing the perils with which we are ſurrounded is by the preſent amendment, or ſomething dictated in the ſame ſpirit. Whether America would receive ſuch a propoſition, in the manner every Engliſhman could wiſh, I do not pretend to ſay; but I confeſs, if I was an American, I ſhould be unwilling to truſt to any terms from thoſe who had all along betrayed ſo pernicious and malignant a ſpirit. If I did, however, I would take care not to leave it in their power again to deceive me. His Lordſhip treated ſeveral other matters in detail, on which he had delivered former opinions.

[*Proceedings in the Houſe of Lords to be continued.*]

Saturday the Commons met about two o'clock, and agreeable to an order of the Houſe, proceeded with their Speaker to St. James's, to preſent the following addreſs to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, with hearts deeply intereſted in every event which tends to increaſe your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of duty and attachment to the Queen, beg leave to offer to your Majeſty the congratulations of your faithful Commons, on the birth of another Princeſs, and on her Majeſty's happy recovery.

"Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we take a ſincere part in the confidence which your Majeſty expreſſes, that the conduct and courage of your officers, and the ſpirit and intrepidity of your forces, both by ſea and land, will, under divine providence, be attended with important ſucceſs; but, at the ſame time we entirely concur with your Majeſty in thinking that it is neceſſary to prepare for ſuch further operations, as future events, and contingencies of the war, may render expedient; and we learn, with much ſatisfaction, that your Majeſty is, for that purpoſe, purſuing the proper meaſures for keeping your land forces compleat to their preſent eſtabliſhment; and whenever your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe any new engagements, which you may have entered into for increaſing your military force, we will take the ſame into our conſideration; and we truſt your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious ſentiments which you entertain of the zeal and public ſpirit of your faithful Commons.

"We are truly ſenſible, that your Majeſty's conſtant care for the welfare of your people, and your generous concern for the happineſs of mankind, diſpoſe your Majeſty to deſire, that the peace of Europe may not be diſturbed. We acknowledge, with equal gratitude, your Majeſty's attention to the ſecurity of your kingdoms, and the protection of the extenſive commerce of your ſubjects, in your having made a conſiderable augmentation to your naval force, on which the reputation and importance of this nation muſt ever principally depend. We hear, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and rely with perfect confidence on your royal declaration, that you will always be the faithful guardian of the honour of the Britiſh Crown.

"Permit us again to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, without delay, enter into the conſideration of the ſupplies for the enſuing year; and that we will chearfully and effectually provide for all ſuch expences as ſhall be found neceſſary for the welfare and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms, and for the vigorous proſecution of the meaſures in which we are engaged, for the re-eſtabliſhment of that conſtitutional ſubordination, which, we truſt, with the bleſſing of God, your Majeſty will be able to maintain through the ſeveral parts of your dominions.

"We acknowledge, with equal gratitude and admiration, your Majeſty's paternal declaration, that you will be ever watchful for an opportunity of putting a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of your ſubjects, and the calamities of war.

"We cannot but ſtill entertain a hope, that the diſcernment of their true intereſts, the remembrance of the bleſſings they once enjoyed, and the ſenſe of their preſent ſufferings under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders, will induce the deluded and unhappy multitude to return to their allegiance, and will re animate their hearts with a ſpirit of loyalty to their Sovereign, and of attachment to their mother country.

"The gracious and condeſcending manner in which your Majeſty expreſſes your deſire that you may be enabled to reſtore peace, order, and confidence to your American Colonies, cannot fail of endearing you to the hearts of all your ſubjects; when this great work can be accompliſhed, and ſettled on the true principles of the conſtitution, your Majeſty may depend on the moſt zealous concurrence and ſupport of your faithful Commons."

The following is his Majeſty's Anſwer *to the* Addreſs *of the* Houſe *of* Commons, *which was preſented laſt Saturday.*

"Gentlemen,

"I *RETURN you my hearty thanks for this dutiful Addreſs.*

"*The affectionate part you take in the happy recovery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, is highly acceptable to me.*

"*The ſteady and zealous ſupport of my faithful Commons, will, I truſt in God, enable me to put an end to this unhappy rebellion. Whatever ſtrength you ſhall place in my hands ſhall be employed only for the good of my people, and the welfare of my kingdoms; and be aſſured, that I wiſh for ſucceſs in this great national cauſe for no other purpoſe but that it may enable me to reſtore peace and happineſs to all my ſubjects.*"

LANCASTER, *March* 11.

JOHN CARMICHAEL, Eſq; member of Aſſembly for Weſtmoreland County, in this State, has lately had a ſon born to him, being his twenty firſt child; and through love to the American cauſe in general, and to his Excellency General Waſhington in particular, had him baptiſed by the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In CONGRESS, *November* 27, 1777.

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, as ſoon as may be, to confiſcate and make ſale of all the real and perſonal eſtate therein of ſuch of their inhabitants and other perſons who have forfeited the ſame, and the right to the protection of their reſpective States, and to inveſt the money ariſing from the ſales in Continental Loan Office Certificates, to be appropriated in ſuch manner as the reſpective States ſhall hereafter direct.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THOMAS LEIPER,
TOBACCONIST,
Has for SALE in LANCASTER,
SCOTCH SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

Lancaſter, February 25, 1778.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by FRANCIS BAILEY, in King-ſtreet,

SIX POLITICAL DISCOURSES,
Founded on the SCRIPTURE.
By HUGH MONTGOMERY BRACKENRIDGE.

DISCOURSE I.
The bloody Veſtiges of Tyranny.
Woe unto them, for they have gone in the way of Cain. Jude i, 2.
II. The Nature, and the Artifice of Toryiſm.
And ran greedily after the error of Balaam, for reward.
III. The Fate of Tyranny and Toryiſm.
And periſhed in the gainſaying of Core.
IV. The Agency of Heaven, in the Cauſe of Liberty.
And there was War in Heaven. Rev. xii, 7.
V. The Blaſphemy of Gaſconade, and Self-dependence, in a certain General.
And there was given unto him a Mouth ſpeaking great Things and Blaſphemies. Rev. xiii, 5.
VI. The great Wrath of the Tyrant, and the Cauſe of it.
Having great Wrath, becauſe he knoweth that he hath but a ſhort Time. Rev. xii, 12.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
A VALUABLE Plantation in Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, within three miles of the White Horſe Tavern, on the road between Philadelphia and Lancaſter, containing two hundred and fifty acres of excellent lime-ſtone land: On ſaid land is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, waggon houſe, ſpring-houſe, two good orchards, &c. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.
ANDREW TODD.

TO BE SOLD,
A QUANTITY of good brown Sugar, at New-Windſor, in the State of New-York: Enquire of Mr. Stonehouſe, Merchant there. Good bar iron or merchantable hemp would anſwer beſt in pay.

Lancaſter, March 4, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS LOST yeſterday betwixt this place and Manheim, a Silver Watch with a ſpring caſe, pinchbeck chain, and ſilver ſeal, having a man's head engraved on the ſtone, had the letters A L cyphered on the outſide of the caſe, maker's name and number unknown. Whoever has found the ſame and delivers it to Mr. Joſeph Shippen at Manheim, or to the ſubſcriber, Steward in the general hoſpital of this place, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by DAVID M'FEE, Steward G. H.

March 4, 1778.

DESERTED from the Hoſpital at Enphrata, a ſoldier belonging to Capt. Jones's company, in Col. Chriſtopher Febecker's 2d Virginia regiment, named JAMES GORDON, about ſix feet high; had on when he deſerted, a blue coat with a blue velvet collar, grey waiſtcoat, buckſkin breeches, and round hat; he has black hair, fair ſkin, and is much pitted with the ſmall pox. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.
ALBERT CHAPMAN, Commander.

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*Februa*ry 3, 8

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living at Yardley's Ferry, the 13th of January laſt, a likely black Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN JONES.

Lancaſter, March 8 1778.

WAS FOUND the 7th inſtant, and left in the care of Mr. William Atlee in Lancaſter, a neat hanger, or *cutteau de chaſſe*, which is ſuppoſed to belong to ſome Gentleman of the Army. If the owner of it will apply to Mr. Atlee it will be delivered to him, on paying the charges of this advertiſement, and ſome ſmall gratuity promiſed by Mr. Atlee to the finder.

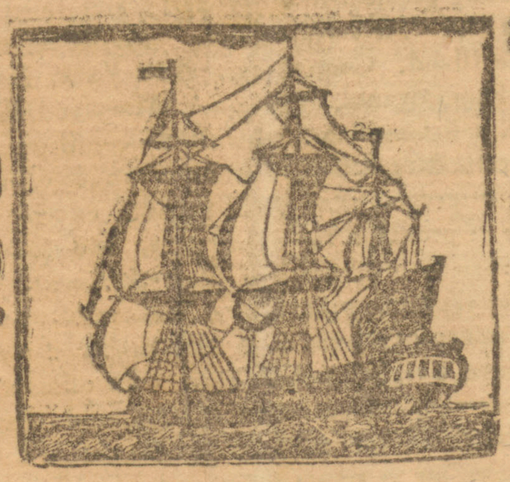
ROSIN AND LAMP-BLACK,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN FISHER,
BRUSH-MAKER IN LANCASTER.

LANCASTER:
Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

Best possible image.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet



THE

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1778.

LONDON, *November* 27.

Proceedings in the Britiſh Parliament.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

WEDNESDAY, *November* 26,

THERE was a very full Houſe, when after ſome little time ſpent in receiving petitions and on other private buſineſs, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Habeas Corpus Act, the Act which paſſed laſt ſeſſion for that purpoſe being near expiring. The motion was agreed to, and the Attorney General was ordered to prepare a bill accordingly.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of ſupply, when a ſhort ſtate of the navy, both as to the number of ſhips and of men employed, and where ſtationed, being given by Mr. Buller, he moved, That it is the Reſolution of this Committee that 60,000 ſeamen be employed for the ſervice of the year 1778.

This motion was ſeconded by Lord Mulgrave; and an intereſting debate followed. It was opened by Mr. Temple Lutterell, who declared the actual ſtate of the navy to be by no means adequate to the great ſums voted by Parliament laſt year. He was therefore ſurpriſed, that after having gone on with the ruinous American war unſucceſsfully another year, and leaving our trade by ſea, and our valuable poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies too weakly protected, the Miniſters in the Admiralty department ſhould demand an addition of 15,000 ſeamen.

Mr. Lutterell made ſeveral complaints concerning the building, victualling, and equipping our fleets, which none but profeſſional men could well underſtand or anſwer.

Lord Mulgrave replied in the double capacity of an experienced ſeaman and a Lord of the Admiralty. He gave a ſtate of the navy, and mentioned that we had 263 ſhips in commiſſion, and had employed 50,000 ſeamen in the courſe of the year; in ſhort, his Lordſhip repreſented the navy of Great-Britain to be in a moſt glorious ſtate, and with the preſent ſupply, that it would be more powerful than the fleets of France and Spain.

Some oblique hints having been thrown out reſpecting Lord Mulgrave's appearing in his uniform, Lord Mulgrave replied, that he was juſt come home, and did not know that it was neceſſary to put on a brown coat, or any other, to come to the Houſe.

Mr. Bailey complained that there was not a ſufficient naval force under Admiral Gayton to protect our trade in the Weſt-Indies, and our ſettlements there. He offered to lay a wager with Mr. Buller, that he was miſtaken in the number of ſhips ſtationed there. Mr. Buller anſwered him from office papers, and confirmed a former account of the force under Admiral Gayton.

Mr. Burke next took up the debate, and with great humour obſerved upon the little pleaſantries that had paſſed between the other Gentlemen. He ſaid he was not diſpoſed himſelf, nor would he adviſe the honourable Member, or any of his friends, to make a bubble bett. To be ſure the Gentlemen in office knew beſt; nor was he inclined to conſider the difference between debating in a blue coat or a brown coat; but he ſhould readily admit all the facts as ſtated by the Gentlemen of the Admiralty, and then aſk to what do they amount? not to prove that the navy is in a glorious ſtate; not that Great-Britain had any cauſe to boaſt of her naval power; it only proved that we were obliged to keep 263 ſhips in commiſſion, to vote 60,000 ſeamen, and by and by an augmentation of land forces; for what? Not to fight or to carry on a war againſt all Europe, but againſt a rabble, or a mob of cowards in America. He then took a retroſpect of our principal wars from the time of King William down to the laſt, and demonſtrated that 30 or 40,000 ſeamen, and the expence of about two millions for the navy, were the medium for carrying on ſucceſsful wars againſt the Houſe of Bourbon: That in the year 1759, when this country was engaged in the moſt extenſive war in almoſt every part of the world, and at the very height of it, only the ſame number of ſeamen were employed as are now demanded.

We are, ſays this Gentlemen, I think in the fourth year of the American war, in the third of our vigorous preparations and meaſures, and in the ſecond of our hopes of important ſucceſs; and we are now to vote 60,000 ſeamen, and five millions of money to carry it on. What does this prove but that we are at war with a brave, powerful people, as powerful as the united families of Bourbon and the King of Pruſſia, ſince we require the ſame force by ſea and land to carry it on againſt them?

Is this a glorious ſituation for Great-Britain? beſides, we are not ſure that we have not loſt Portugal and Holland, in caſe of a rupture with France or Spain. Nor, in that caſe, can we ſay that we have a ſingle port from Dunkirk to Gibraltar to receive our men of war. It is plain then, that though we are not at war with the powers of Europe, we are at as much expence, becauſe we cannot rely upon their aſſurances of a pacific diſpoſition. And are we to hazard all theſe conſequences rather than offer any terms to bring about a reconciliation with America? Here Mr. Burke likewiſe condemned the ſubſidy treaties for foreign troops, and ſeemed as if the miniſter had formerly declared himſelf againſt all ſubſidies. However, though he adviſed offering terms to the Americans, he did not ſay he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Lorth North in reply acquainted the Houſe, that he knew of no reaſon, nor had the leaſt to ſuſpect, that we ſhould loſe the alliance of Portugal or Holland. As to the firſt, we had now a man of war in the harbour of Liſbon; and though the court of Liſbon had ſettled their differences with that of Madrid, on the ſubject of the rights of each crown in the Brazils, he knew of no further agreement or compact between them. As to Holland, the commercial ſpirit of the Dutch is ſuch, that they will aſſiſt even their own enemies, if they can gain by it; ſeveral individuals of them have been heard to boaſt, that in the interval of a two days naval engagement with the Engliſh, they had ſold powder and ammunition to the latter; but, ſaid he, the intereſts of England and Holland are ſo connected, that they cannot be our enemies.

His Lordſhip then explained himſelf upon ſubſidies; he denied that he had ever declared againſt all ſubſidies; he had ever looked upon the ſubſidies granted to foreign Princes in time of peace, as a retaining fee to keep their alliance in time of war, as highly diſadvantageous, becauſe thoſe Princes, after receiving the money, regulated their conduct by the political ſituation of affairs; but the preſent ſubſidies were highly advantageous, as they ſupplied us with troops upon an emergency on cheaper terms than we could raiſe them any other way.

His Lordſhip then exculpated himſelf from having ill-uſed General Carleton; he beſtowed the higheſt encomiums on his abilities, and ſaid there were particular reaſons why he recommended it to the King not to take the ſupreme command from Sir William Howe, though General Carleton was the ſenior officer; he was ſure the General would not complain of it when he came home, and he ſhould aſſign his reaſon to him, though he could not to the Houſe.

A remark having been made of reflections thrown out in the news-papers againſt public characters. Lord North ſaid he knew nothing of them, only that they were no friends of his; for in the whole circle of the papers he was daily abuſed; but he deſpiſed it, for there was no impudence or calumny of which a news-paper was not capable.

Mr. Fox replied.

The queſtion being put at ten o'clock, 60,000 ſeamen, including marines, were voted without a diviſion.

The Houſe roſe a few minutes after ten, and adjourned to this day.

Account of what paſſed on Wedneſday in the COMMITTEE of SUPPLY.

MR. *Buller*, after a deal of altercation about order, &c. ſaid there were one 4th rate, two 5th rates, four 6th rates, ſix ſloops, and two ſchooners at Jamaica; and one 4th rate, and four ſloops on their way thither, in all 23 veſſels, manned by 3340 ſeamen and marines. That at the Leeward Iſlands there were eight veſſels and 1200 men; that on diſcoveries, and in other parts of the world, there were eight veſſels and about 300 men; that in America, under Lord Howe, there were 93 ſhips, ſix of the line of battle, and 87 frigates, &c. and 17,000 men; that there were at home 42 ſhips of the line, 35 of which were compleatly manned, and 32,000 ſeamen, and that our whole naval force conſiſted of 54 ſhips of the line, all manned but ſeven, and 205 frigates, &c. and 54,000 ſeamen.

Lord Mulgrave contended, that the thirty-five ſhips of the line were much ſuperior to the whole naval force the Houſe of Bourbon were able to ſend forth, at any ſhort notice; that though they had many able ſea-officers, who in the beginning exerted themſelves; at length it always was, and always would be the caſe, that they muſt ſink and give way to our ſuperior ſkill and naval power. They had frequently the advantage in the beginning, but in the future progreſs of their naval operations, proved always unequal.

Mr. T. Lutterell anſwered the laſt noble Lord with great aſperity; ſpoke much of *inſolence* and *indecency*; and ſaid he could always *find* his way *to and from the Houſe direct*; and if any thing improper, or which required explanation, had fallen from him, or ſhould hereafter eſcape him, he was always to be *found*, and *ready* to be *reſponſible* for it. He ſaid, he was liable to error as well as other men; but never aſſerted any thing which he did not *believe* to be true. He obſerved that the noble Lord was as fat and witty as he was zealous. He could eaſily be accountable for his zeal, from his connections with the firſt Lord of the Admiralty; but after every thing he had aſſerted to the contrary, he defied any official man preſent to riſe and ſay,

(*See the Fourth Page.*)

In CONGRESS, *November* 8, 1777.

Reſolved,

THAT Major General Heath be directed forthwith to cauſe to be taken down the name and rank of every commiſſioned officer, and the name, former place of abode, occupation, ſize, age and deſcription of every non commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier, and all other perſons comprehended in the Convention, made between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and Major General Gates, on the 16th of October, 1777. and tranſmit an authentic copy thereof to the Board of War, in order that if any officer, ſoldier, or any other perſon as abovementioned of the ſaid army, ſhall hereafter be found in arms againſt theſe States in North America, during the preſent conteſt, he may be convicted of the offence, and ſuffer the puniſhment in ſuch caſe inflicted by the law of nations.

That Major-General Heath be directed to take the parole in writing of the officers, according to the Convention, and tranſmit authenticated copies of ſuch paroles to the Board of War.

NOVEMBER 22, 1777.

The Committee to whom were referred the return of ordnance and ſtores, taken from the enemy ſince the 19th day of September, and the letter from the Council of Safety of New-York, and to whom their former report was re-committed, having taken the ſame into conſideration, beg leave to obſerve.

"That there is no mention in the ſaid return of ſtandards, military cheſt, medicines or tents.

"That the quantity of powder is very ſmall, being only fifteen barrels grained, and two barrels mealed, and the quantity of fixed ammunion very inconſiderable---That the muſkets amount only to 4647, a number not equal to the priſoners who ſorrendered agreeable to the Convention of Saratoga --and all theſe muſkets are returned "unfit for ſervice."—That there are only 638 cartouch-boxes.---That the number of bayonets is greatly inferior to the muſkets and theſe, as well as the cutlaſſes, are returned "without ſcabbards" or belts. In ſhort, the whole return ſeems very inadequate to a well appointed army, and to what might be expected, from the anſwers returned by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne to the firſt propoſitions made by Major Gen. Gates,

"Your Committee therefore are of opinion, that an enquiry ought to be made into the cauſes of this deficiency." Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the Preſident immediately ſend an expreſs to Gen. Gates, and deſire anſwers to the following queſtions, viz.

What is become of the ſtandards belonging to the reſpective regimeots in Gen. Burgoyne's army?

Where is the military cheſt and medicines?

What is become of the cartouch boxes?

How comes the quantity of powder and cartridges to be ſo ſmall?

How comes it that the number of muſkets is leſs than that of the priſoners, and that all the muſkets are unfit for ſervice?

How comes the number of bayonets to be ſo greatly inferior to that of muſkets?

Where are the ſcabbards and belts of the bayonets and cutlaſſes?

Was there any deſtruction, waſte, removal or concealment, of the arms, tents, colours, treaſure, or other military ſtores belonging to Gen. Burgoyne's army, from the time the firſt propoſal was made on the 13th of October to the time of ſurrender?

What was the ſtate and condition of the arms and military ſtores when received by Gen. Gates?

Were the arms piled agreeable to the articles of the Convention? If they were not, did any damage neceſſarily accrue in conſequence of the failure?

And that Gen. Gates be directed to make the neceſſary enquiries, and return his anſwers to Congreſs, as ſoon as poſſible.

Reſolved, That it is not to be underſtood that the embarkation of the troops under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne is in any wiſe to be delayed, on account of the foregoing queries, if tranſports arrive before the anſwers are returned and the enquiry directed is finiſhed. *(To be continued.)*

In CONGRESS, *March* 2, 1778.

WHEREAS it is eſſential to the operations of the army, during the next campaign, that the moſt vigorous meaſures ſhould forthwith be adopted for forming a body of horſe, upon ſuch principles, as are moſt likely to advance the public intereſt and the honour of the officers and men who compoſe the ſame: And whereas in time of public danger, when the lives, liberties and property of a free people are threatened by a foreign and barbarous enemy, it is the duty of thoſe, who enjoy, in a peculiar degree, the gifts of fortune and of a cultivated underſtanding, to ſtand forth in a diſintereſted manner in the defence of their country, and by a laudable example to rouſe and animate their countrymen to deeds worthy of their brave anceſtors and of the ſacred cauſe of freedom;

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the young gentlemen of property and ſpirit in the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina forthwith to conſtitute within their reſpective States, a troop or troops of light cavalry to ſerve at their own expence (except in the article of proviſion for themſelves, and forage for their horſes) until the 31ſt December next:

That each troop ſo to be raiſed conſiſt of not leſs than twenty nor more than ſixty rank and file; that they have a right to chuſe their own officers, who ſhall receive continental commiſſions, and that they rendezvous at the main army on the firſt day of May next, or at an earlier period, if poſſible:

That, in order to excite a proper ſpirit of emulation in theſe troops, and to give them an opportunity of appropriating that fame, which their reſpective merits may entitle them to, during the campaign, each troop ſhall bear the name of the State in which it is raiſed:

That theſe troops, when raiſed, ſhall not ſerve as expreſſes, except in time of action, nor as eſcorts to the perſon of any General, except that of the Commander of the army with whom they ſerve, unleſs with their own choice:

That every horſe, which ſhall be killed, and every horſe and all arms and accoutrements, which ſhall be taken, by the enemy in action, ſhall be paid for by the United States; the value to be aſcertained under the direction of the Commander in Chief; and all booty taken from the enemy ſhall belong to the troop, by whom it ſhall be taken.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the government of the reſpective States, to countenance and encourage this deſign; and that the Board of War tranſmit to them forthwith copies of the foregoing reſolutions together with a deſcriptive liſt of the accoutrements neceſſary for man and horſe.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Liſt of Neceſſaries and Accoutrements for each Horſeman.

1. A well tempered ſword, the blade ſtraight, and three feet long, with the back ſharpened up ſix inches from the point; an open guard about the hilt; that will be light and yet defend the hand; with a ſcabbard of ſubſtantial leather without wood.
2. A carbine, fuſee, or ſhort blunderbuſs; the barrel of the blunderbuſs not to exceed two feet in length.
3. A pair of piſtols and holſters.
4. A ſword belt—a belt for the carbine, with a running ſwivel that will ſhip to any part of the belt.
5. A cartridge box to buckle round the waiſt, with twelve tin pipes for the cartridges.
6. A helmet of jacked leather, and effectually guarded by ſeveral rows of ſmall chain, iron or ſteel hoops; or a hat with a ſteel or iron ſcull piece inſide the crown.
7. A ſaddle, ſaddle cloth, breaſt plate, crupper, ſaddle-ſtraps and pad.
8. Saddle-bags connected by two broad ſtraps, in the common faſhion, and not a portmanteau.
9. A double reined bridle, with a curb and ſnaffle bit, and a halter.
10. A cloak ſufficient to cover all the arms and accoutrements, and which is to ſerve alſo in the place of a blanket.
11. Boots and ſpurs.

Theſe articles, made as near as may be according to the above directions, with a good horſe, will fit each man for the field.

LANCASTER, *March* 18.

By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Common Wealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States of America, by their reſolve of the ſeventh day of March inſtant, have recommended in the following words, viz.

"WHEREAS Almighty God, in the righteous diſpenſation of his providence, hath permitted the continuation of a cruel and deſolating war in our land; and it being, at all times, the duty of a people to acknowledge God in all his ways, and more eſpecially to humble themſelves before him, when evident tokens of his diſpleaſure are manifeſted, to acknowledge his righteous government, confeſs and forſake their evil ways, and implore his mercy.

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the United States of America, to ſet apart Wedneſday, the twenty ſecond day of April next, to be obſerved as a Day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer; that, at one time and with one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the righteous diſpenſation of Divine Providence, and confeſs their iniquities and tranſgreſſions, for which the land mourneth; that they may implore the mercy and forgiveneſs of God, and beſeech him that vice, profaneneſs, extortion, and every evil may be done away, and that we may be a reformed and happy people; that they may unite in humble and earneſt ſupplication; that it may pleaſe Almighty God to guard and defend us againſt our enemies, and give vigour and ſucceſs to our military operations by ſea and land; that it may pleaſe him to bleſs the civil rulers and people, ſtrengthen and perpetuate our union, and in his own good time, eſtabliſh us in the peaceable enjoyment of our rights and liberties; that it may pleaſe him to bleſs our ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and to make them nurſeries of true piety, virtue and uſeful knowledge; that it may pleaſe him to cauſe the earth to yield its increaſe, and to crown the year with his goodneſs. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the United States, to abſtain on that day from labour and recreation."

AND WHEREAS it hath pleaſed God to ſuffer the enemy to take poſſeſſion of our capital, and the diſtreſſes attendant on war have fallen heavy on the State; whereby it is become peculiarly neceſſary for the inhabitants to humble themſelves before him who governs the univerſe, and turneth the hearts of men as he pleaſeth. And therefore, as well as in due reſpect to the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, We do hereby moſt earneſtly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to ſet apart Wedneſday, the ſaid twenty ſecond day of April next, for the pious purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid reſolve, and that they abſtain on that day from labour and recreation.

GIVEN at Lancaſter, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight.

By order of Council,

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Head Quarters, dated March 12th, 1778.

"Captain Barry has diſtinguiſhed himſelf exceedingly on the River, he had collected ſeveral of the gun boats which formerly belonged to the gallies, with three of them having a four pounder in each, and others only manned with muſquetry; he attacked two large ſhips loaded with forage from Rhode-Iſland, under convoy of a tender, mounting eight carriage guns, both of the ſhips had 4 ſix-pounders.—He attacked them with great ſpirit, and after a warm engagement of half an hour, the ſhips ſurrendered.—He then purſued the ſchooner, and parading all his boats, ſent a flag to demand the ſurrender, with which the Captain (a Lieutenant in the navy) thought proper to comply, though with a tolerable ſtock of ſpirit he might have kept off double the number,—he then took all his prizes to Reedy-Iſland, and the next tide the Eagle man of war and ſeveral other ſhips of force came up, ſeeing theſe three veſſels laying at the peirs they came too, by this time the prizes were unloaded of every thing valuable, and the men had formed an intrenchment of the bundles of preſſed hay; a ſevere cannonade then commenced, when the little garriſon obſerving preparations to land, they ſet fire to the veſſels, except the ſchooner, into which Barry in order to ſave her, had thrown himſelf—the enemy perceiving the ſhips on fire, deſiſted from landing, and our men kept poſſeſſion of the ſhore, having mounted the cannon taken from the ſhips, with which they engaged the enemy and hulled them repeatedly—Barry was ſoon overtaken by one veſſel, who detained him till ſome others came up, ſix were obſerved firing upon him at once. Finding it impoſſible to get up, he ran the ſchooner aſhore and left her, from whence ſhe was towed off in a very mutilated condition. All the cargo except the hay are preſerved—the ſchooner had four braſs howitz and ſome curious inſtruments in the engineers department, with a great number of letters. We have taken about 100 priſoners; 1 Captain and a company of artificers, 1 Lieutenant of artillery and about 60 ſailors, all of whom are ſafe at Wilmington.—In ſhort, it is as gallant an action as any during the war, and does great honour to the brave officer and his aſſociates who planned and executed it.

In purſuance of orders from His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, a General Court Martial was held at this place, when Henry Manſin (who confeſſed himſelf an officer in the Britiſh army) and Wendal Myer, an inhabitant of this county, were brought before the Court and charged with being ſpies, carrying on a traiterous correſpondence and ſupplying the enemy with horſes, &c. The Court, after a fair and candid trial, which laſted ſome days, and every opportunity given to them to make their defence, found them guilty, and unanimouſly ſentenced them to ſuffer death:—In conſequence of which, they were on Monday laſt executed near this town, amidſt a very numerous concourſe of ſpectators.—The unhappy wretches before their execution, acknow-

ledged the juſtice of their ſentence, and died fully convinced of the heinouſneſs of their offence.—They have diſcovered ſeveral perſons who aided and aſſiſted them, but unfortunately made their eſcape upon the caption of theſe culprits, however it is hoped that juſtice will overtake them, and inflict the puniſhment due to ſuch parricides.

In CONGRESS *February* 27, 1778.

Reſolved, That a company of Bakers be raiſed to bake bread for the army, the company to conſiſt of

1 Director who ſhall have	50 dol. a mo.	and	3 rat. a day.
Sub Directors	40 ditto	-	2 ditto
12 Foreman	30 ditto	-	1 ditto
60 Bakers	24 ditto	-	1 ditto

That the company be inliſted for one year from the day of their enliſtment, and be ſubject to the rules and articles of war.

That each Foreman and Baker have the ſame cloathing as is allowed to non commiſſioned officers in the continental ſervice.

That the Board of War be directed to appoint the Director and Sub-Directors, and cauſe the company to be raiſed and ſet to work with the utmoſt diſpatch. *Extract from the Minutes*,

CAARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WAR OFFICE, *March* 1, 1778.

Perſons qualified for the employments of Director and Sub-Directors, are deſired to apply to the Board of War, and produce certificates of their character and qualifications. None need apply whoſe teſtimonials are dubious, or in any degree exceptionable. Bakers of hard bread are moſt wanted.

Perſons who will undertake the ſupply of the army with vinegar, vegetables and ſoap, or either of theſe articles, will be contracted with by applying to the Board. *By order of the Board*,

HORATIO GATES, Preſident.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* ACT *intitled*, "*An* ACT *for the regulating of waggons, carriages and pack horſes for the public ſervice.*"

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly of the Common-Wealth of Pennſylvania, entitled, "An Act for the regulating waggons, carriages and pack-horſes for the public ſervice," it is directed that the waggon ſervice be performed in rotation: And whereas the time of the tour of duty to be performed by the waggons or teams reſpectively called into the ſervice by virtue of the Act, to which this Act is a Supplement, is not limited, by reaſon whereof diſcontent and deſertion may enſue. For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Common Wealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame. That all and every the waggons and teams, which now are, or hereafter ſhall be called into the ſervice of this or the United States of America, in purſuance of the Act, to which this Act is a Supplement, ſhall continue and remain in ſuch ſervice for and during the full term of thirty days, if not ſooner diſcharged. But if it ſhould ſo happen, that the ſaid term, or tour of duty, ſhould expire when ſuch waggons or teams ſhall be on the way to the place where the loading is to be left, then it ſhall and may be lawful to keep ſuch team or teams in the ſervice until they return to camp, or other place of deſtination; provided that ſuch detention do not exceed four days, over and above the time limited by this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any waggon driver or carter, driving his own waggon or team, ſhall deſert from ſaid ſervice, before the expiration of the time by this Act limited, then it ſhall and may be lawful for the County Waggon Maſter, or his Aſſiſtant, and he is hereby enjoined and required to procure and hire an able bodied driver in the room and place of ſuch deſerter, and cauſe the ſaid team to be brought to the camp, or other place, where neceſſary, there to compleat its tour of duty, excluſive of the time ſo loſt by ſuch deſertion, deducting out of the hire or wages of ſaid team, the driver's wages, and reaſonable coſt for hiring and procuring ſuch driver, together with the ſum of twenty pounds, as a fine on ſuch deſerter, to be paid to the State Treaſurer for the uſe of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any hired man or ſervant, driving a team or waggon, ſhall deſert with the team or waggon under his care, ſuch team or waggon ſhall be ſent back by ſuch Waggon Maſter to compleat its full tour of duty, excluſive of the time loſt by ſuch deſertion: And ſuch Waggon Maſter is hereby impowered and required, at all times, when neceſſary, to hire waggon drivers to fill all vacancies occaſioned by deſertion or otherways, and to deduct the wages for ſuch waggon drivers, with reaſonable coſt for procuring the ſame, out of the pay or waggon hire due to the owner or owners of ſuch team; and the ſaid hired waggoner or ſervant deſerting, either with or without his cart or waggon, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch puniſhment and penalties as a militia man, deſerting in the time of actual ſervice, would ſuffer by the Laws of this State.

AND WHEREAS ſome of the Battalion Diſtricts may be too large for one Aſſiſtant Waggon Maſter at all times to do the duties of him required by law: Therefore, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſeveral County Waggon Maſters of this State, at ſuch times and places, when and where it may be neceſſary, to employ as many Aſſiſtant Waggon Maſters, to ſerve pro tempore, as the exigency of affairs require; and that ſuch Waggon Maſters ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations as the Aſſiſtant Waggon Maſters are intitled to receive by the Act, to which this Act is a Supplement, during the time, and as long as they ſhall remain in actual ſervice, and not longer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the time, or tour of duty, ſhall commence on the day and time when the brigade is formed; and that no number of waggons leſs than twelve ſhall be called a brigade, and be entitled to a Waggon Maſter: which ſaid Waggon Maſter ſhall be allowed forage for one horſe while in actual ſervice.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Lancaſter, on Thurſday, the Twelfth day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight.

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Clerk of General Aſſembly.

(Proceedings in the Britiſh Parliament will be continued in our next.)

Now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed next Monday, by

JOHN DUNLAP, *in Lancaſter*,

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER V.

Addreſſed to GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HOWE.

By the AUTHOR of COMMON SENSE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND of the beſt quality; the one ſituate near the Juniata, in Cumberland County, containing about one thouſand acres, and admits of ſundry mill-ſeats. The other on the river Ohio, about thirty-five miles above Fort-Pitt: Both tracts patented. Enquire for terms of ſale, &c. of General JOHN ARMSTRONG, at Carliſle, or to the Printer hereof.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WET NURSE, with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation in East-Nottingham, Cheſter County, containing near four hundred acres, with a large proportion of good wood land; there is on the premiſes a neat two-ſtory ſtone houſe with four rooms on a floor, a good barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a good ſpring with a ſtone ſpring-houſe over it, twenty acres of good meadow made and as much more may be made, a good orchard, the upland produces paſture and grain very well; the whole is in good repair, very pleaſantly ſituated, near ſeveral places of worſhip, three miles from New London Croſs Roads and five from the Brick Meeting-houſe, and twelve from the Head of Elk, one branch of which runs through the land. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Gardner, on the premiſes, or of the ſubſcriber at Mr. Francis Bailey's, Printer, in Lancaſter.

JOSEPH GARDNER.

N. B. Wanted to rent, a houſe in Lancaſter. Enquire as above.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

THREE hundred and eighty acres of patent Land, ſituate in the weſt end of Drummore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, near Suſquehanna, about half way between Peachbottom and M'Call's Ferry, one half whereof is cleared, with a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a large barn, the under ſtory built with ſtone and the upper with ſquare logs, with other office houſes; a good orchard, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow made and to make; the land is good for grain or paſture, being well ſtored with locuſt and black walnut; it affords a pleaſant proſpect of twelve miles diſtance into Harford County, Maryland; the title indiſputable; and as it is preſumed none will purchaſe without viewing, they may be further ſatisfied as to particulars and terms by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes. MOSES IRWIN.

Raritan, March 2, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of two men, two women, two boys and two girls. The oldeſt of the men is a miller, a carter and a farmer, and is about fifty years old: The other is a ſtout, likely fellow, a farmer, and about thirty-five years old; he is father to three of the children, viz. one girl nine years old, one ſix years, and a boy ten months old, by the oldeſt wench, who is a good cook and dairy-women. The youngeſt wench about twenty-ſeven years old, is an excellent houſe ſervant, and beſides waſhing and ironing, can ſpin wool and flax, knit, &c. underſtands the management of a dairy, and making butter and cheeſe; ſhe is mother to the other boy about eleven years old, and as fine a boy of his age as any in America. The man and wife and three children muſt not be parted, nor the mother and ſon; as they have lived long in one family together, it would be moſt agreeable if they could be fixed near each other. They are ſold for no fault, the owner only intending to change his plan of life. Whoever the above may ſuit will pleaſe to enquire of Mr. HENRY WORLY, Inn-keeper, at the north branch of Raritan, Somerſet County, East-New Jerſey.

WAS STOLEN in the night of Saturday, the 7th inſt. (March) from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber at Windſor Forge, a large cheſtnut HORSE, fifteen and a half hands high, about eight years old, his face and hind feet white, has a grey mane which lays to the left ſide, and his tail has been nicked; he was one of the Britiſh horſe, and is a remarkable fine figure. TWENTY POUNDS Reward will be given for the horſe, or THIRTY POUNDS if the thief can be ſecured and brought to juſtice. JOHN LARDNER.

To be SOLD for Caſh,

TWO Plantations adjoining each other in Letterkenny Townſhip, Cumberland County, within five miles of Chambersburgh, containing about nine hundred acres; one an improved tract, with a new log houſe and barn and a good ſaw-mill upon it, at preſent in poſſeſſion of William and James Sharp, rented at 30l. per annum, upon which there is an excellent ſituation for a griſt-mill, having a great ſufficiency of water; ſubject to Proprietary quit-rent. The other tract is patented and unimproved, ſubject to a mortgage of 200l. For terms apply to Mr. MATTHEW WILSON, near Chambersburgh, to GEORGE CAMPBELL, in Limerick Townſhip, Philadelphia County, or to the Printer hereof.

Hoſpital Head Quarters, Manheim, March 5, 1778.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Military Hoſpitals of the Middle Diſtrict, are deſired to apply to JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Eſq; Secretary and Paymaſter, at Manheim, near Lancaſter, for payment. The Medical Gentlemen will be waited on at the Hoſpitals where they are doing duty. All officers of the Hoſpital abſent on furlough are hereby directed to repair immediately to this place.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Jun. Director General.

Lancaſter, March 17, 1778.

THE Commiſſioners appointed for purchaſing Flour, &c. for the Public Magazine at this place, are hereby informed, that a Store is opened for the reception of the ſame by WILLIAM WILL, who is appointed to receive the ſame, and to whom all perſons near this place who have any to diſpoſe of may apply.

Lancaſter, March 7, 1778.

ALL Captains, or other Officers commanding companies, or parts of companies, belonging to the Militia of the County of Lancaſter, and have had arms, accoutrements, blankets, &c. the property of this State, delivered to them laſt year, when called into ſervice, are hereby requeſted without delay to deliver them up, (or produce ſatisfactory vouchers for the delivery of the ſame) to me, or the next Sub-Lieutenant, on pain of being proſecuted for the value thereof, agreeable to their different appraiſements: As alſo the Almoners of this County are requeſted to take the earlieſt opportunity of ſettling their accounts with thoſe from whom they have received monies on account of the poor, &c.

BARTREM GALBRAITH, Lieut.

Camp, Valley Forge, March 15, 1778

STRAYED on the night of the 5th inſt. from the Sixth Pennſylvania Regiment, a black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, the near fore and hind feet white, nine years old, trots and canters well. TEN DOLLARS Reward will be given to the perſon who delivers him at Col. HARMAR's hut, in ſaid Regiment.

JOHN M'DOWELL, Surgeon.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of Joſeph Hart, Eſq; in Warminſter Townſhip Bucks County, a large well-made ſtrawberry roan HORSE, eleven or twelve years old, a natural pacer, but trots ſome and canters pretty well, has a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, and ſome white on one or both of his fore feet, (this not quite certain) alſo a conſiderable mixture of white on the top or upper part of his tail; he has been uſed to the collar, which has left a mark of ſome depth on the top of his neck, now grown up with hair ſo as not to be eaſily diſcerned by the eye: He is gentle, ſhod all round, and in tolerable good order. Any perſon ſecuring the thief and horſe, ſo that the former may be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the horſe alone FIVE POUNDS, paid by

Feb. 4, 1778. JOHN HART.

DESERTED,

From Capt. John M'Cowen's company, of the ſixth Pennſylvania Regiment, the following perſons, viz.

JAMES WALLACE, born in Ireland, aged about thirty years, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſmooth complexion, brown hair, uſually reſided in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County. FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, born in Ireland, about the ſame age and ſize, ſmooth complexion, light brown hair, and worked for ſome time at Captain William Old's forge. TOBIAS KINGRICH, of German extraction and born in Lancaſter County, about twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair and fair complexion. JOHN TISINGER, born in Lancaſter or Berks County, of German parents, five feet five or ſix inches high, about twenty-five years of age, well built, brown curled hair, and ſmooth complexion. Tiſinger and Kingrich deſerted from camp, the other two from Lebanon; their different cloathing cannot be aſcertained, as none of them wore uniforms. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for each; and all perſons are forbid at their peril to harbour ſaid deſerters, or any of them.

Feb. 25. JOHN M'COWAN, Capt. 6th P. Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the latter end of December laſt, two HORSES, viz. a black horſe about ſixteen years old, with a bald face and wall eyes; the other a ſorrel horſe about nine years old, with a bald face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in twenty days from the date hereof, by

March 5, 1778. ROBERT DUNWODY.

Best possible image.

that the whole of our ſeamen appropriated to the manning of the line of battle ſhips would equip for actual ſervice, twenty line of battle ſhips at the *loweſt war-complement*. He was ſure they would not. There were, by the account from the two Honourable Members (Sir Hugh Palliſer and Mr. Buller) twenty-two ſeventy-fours, and ſeven three deckers, firſt and ſecond rates, in the number, including the Foudryant, which, though only carrying 80 guns, would require to be manned as a ſecond rate, independent of the three deckers, or thoſe under the ſeventy-fours; he inſiſted therefore, that 20,000 ſeamen were not ſufficient to more than man the twenty two ſeventy-fours alone, at the loweſt war department.

Mr. Buller entered more fully into detail, relative to the home defence, as to the deficiencies, ſo much relied upon by the laſt honourable gentleman, he preſumed there were none; but if there were, the preſent mode of informing the Houſe differed in nothing from what was uſual. There were regular returns of the men, *muſtered* and *borne*, which always ſhewed the *real* difference between thoſe in pay and ſuch as were wanting, which were ſigned by the Captain. Theſe returns ſtill came further authenticated, by the Maſter of the Checque at each yard, whoſe buſineſs it was to ſee that juſtice was done to the ſervice. He entered into a conſideration of ſeveral other particulars, in reply to Mr. Lutterell, to ſhew, that inſtead of a deficiency, there were now on the books 9000 men *more* than the vote of the laſt ſeſſion provided for; and 10,000 at the beginning of the year, the numbers borne on the firſt of January 1777, being 38,000, inſtead of 28,000; and in September laſt 54,000, inſtead of 45,000; and that ſo far from the nine months preſs being ineffectual, and not producing more than 3 or 4000, it had actually, as had been now ſtated, produced upwards of 15,000 men,

Sir Hugh Palliſer went over a great deal of the ſame ground; and affirmed, as an officer and official man, that we had thirty-five ſhips of the line, were an over-match both for the preſent, and in point of preparation, for the united power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

Mr. Burke entered into the comparative expence of the war with America, with thoſe of the four preceding with France, taking the fourth year of each as a medium. In 1692, he ſaid, the naval expence amounted only to 1,900,000l.; in 1704, to 1,200,000l.; in 1747, when the heroes bred in Anſon's ſchool, like thoſe who iſſued from the Trojan horſe, broke the power of France, as in 1692, they did at La Hogue, amounted to 3,300,000l.; and in 1758, when we were at war with almoſt all Europe, and beſides victorious in every quarter of the globe, to 5,200,000l. In that year, the number of ſeamen voted, was 60,000, as in the preſent; and he believed it would not be aſſerting *too much*, if he ſhould ſay, that the expence of the navy, for the next year, would be equal, if not ſuperior, to what it was when we had two powerful fleets in the North, one in the Mediterranean, another in the Weſt-Indies, and had proved victorious in America, on the coaſt of Africa, and in the Eaſt-Indies; had taken Gaudaloupe, and made an attempt upon Martinico.

Mr. Solicitor General inſiſted that we were *bound* by the Addreſs, and *tied up from debating* any meaſure directly growing out of it, and for which we already ſtood actually pledged.

Lord North ſaid, that America was determined to be independent from the *beginning*. It was not the Acts that drove the colonies into rebellion, but they were paſſed in *conſequence* of that ſpirit of turbulence and diſobedience which had already appeared.

Colonel Barre cloſed the debate with a *general review* of the arguments on the part of Adminiſtration; and emphatically calling upon them to declare, whether any one of them would riſe and ſay, that they ſeriouſly expected a *revenue* from America, in the way of *taxation*, or could even *gueſs* at what period the preſent deſtructive war would be finally terminated.——No anſwer being given, the queſtion was called for from all ſides of the Houſe, and the reſolution agreed to without a diviſion.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IT being of the laſt importance that the Continental Regiments be compleated as quick as poſſible, and obſerving that no ſpeedy, effectual methods are propoſed for recruiting the quota of the State, I have thrown together the following hints on that neceſſary ſubject.

There are twelve regiments to be raiſed in this State as its quota of the Continental Army; and as we have the ſame number of counties, I would propoſe that one regiment be allotted to each county, and the counties be obliged to fill their ſeveral regiments in proportion to the numbers in the reſpective counties. And although this method will be productive of an inconvenience, by making the numbers in the different regiments unequal, yet the advantages which the ſervice will derive from having a particular regiment under the care of a particular county, will greatly over balance any ſuch inconvenience, and even this inconvenience may be removed in ſervice.

When the number of men required from this State to make its quota, is aſcertained, it will be very eaſy to regulate the number required from each county; exact returns of the effective men now in the ſeveral regiments, and the militia rolls of the ſeveral counties, will be ſufficient. When the required number of recruits is fixed, I would then propoſe that the counties be divided into ſmall claſſes of eight men each (or any other number that will anſwer the purpoſe of raiſing each county's quota) and that every claſs be compelled to find a ſubſtitute or recruit; and that each claſs ſhall pay their recruit

dollars per month, a part of which ſhall be in cloathing at the following rates, viz. cloth for a full ſuit at 20s. per yard, linen for ſix ſhirts and two overalls at 6s. per yard, ſix pair ſhoes at 15s. per pair, three pair yarn ſtockings at 15s. per pair, one hat at 15s. and a blanket at 45s. Theſe ſupplies divided among eight families, would be raiſed with eaſe. And in order that juſtice ſhould be faithfully done the ſoldiers, I would have an officer appointed in each county, to whoſe hands the pay and neceſſaries aforeſaid ſhould be delivered, and whoſe duty it ſhould be to receive the ſame, and pay and deliver them over to the Pay Maſter and Quarter-Maſter of the regiment, that the ſoldiers may be provided with cloaths, and receive this pay monthly.

In caſe of the death, inability, or deſertion of any recruit or ſubſtitute thus raiſed, notice is to be given to the claſs who ſent him, and they are to ſupply his place in one month after ſuch notice, and are to receive from the Pay-Maſter or Quarter Maſter any money or cloathing remaining in their hands at the time of ſuch death or deſertion.

By the above method our army would ſoon be compleated, and be kept conſtantly full; the experience we have had of the militia, muſt convince every man that it is totally inadequate to the purpoſe of repelling the enemy. Let us therefore immediately turn our attention to compleating the Continental Army, either by the method above ſuggeſted, or by any other that will anſwer that neceſſary purpoſe.

AN INHABITANT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

MR. DUNLAP.

BY your Packet I am informed, that the Confederacy of the United States, as propoſed by Congreſs, has been aſſented to by the State of Virginia; and that the inhabitants of the town of Boſton have inſtructed their Repreſentatives to aſſent to the ratification of it.

The Confederacy has been drawn up with great judgment, and will be conſidered by future ages as the ſtrongeſt efforts of human genius in a political capacity. Indeed it contains *multum in parvo*, being conciſe, yet copious, and has provided in a great degree, to eſtabliſh a perpetual union of the thirteen States. Nevertheleſs, there are ſome things not noticed, of conſiderable importance. The hopes that ſome perſon of more abilities would attend to them, made me ſuſpend theſe remarks. But they have not been attended to; and as our Honourable Aſſembly are now met, and will probably proceed to the conſideration of the Confederacy, a regard to the public good induced me to offer them to the conſideration of the Members through your paper, leſt they ſhould be overlooked, as they have been by the Houſe of Delegates of Virginia, and the inhabitants of the town of Boſton.

It is univerſally known in the States, that there are vaſt tracts of country on the frontiers of the ſettlements in ſome of the States, and quit rents, which were the property of the Crown of Great Britain; but when America ſecures her independence, a queſtion will ariſe, whoſe property thoſe lands, &c. are, whether of the State in which they lay, or of the United States? To me the property appears to be jointly in the United States; for all conqueſts made at the common expence of blood and treaſure, ought to be for a common, and not a partial benefit.

If the benefit ſhould be common, why is it not expreſſed in the Confederacy? Perhaps it might be thought an improper time; but to me this appears to be the very time when it ought to be determined, as it is moſt likely to be done conſiſtent with equal juſtice, and leſs embarraſment, than at any future time.

It is not my intention to advance any arguments to convince thoſe Gentlemen that it is both juſt and proper to have the property of thoſe lands and quit-rents aſcertained, but only to call their attention to theſe objects, the good ſenſe of the members muſt ſuggeſt many; for at a ſingle glance, the circumſtance of this State, New Jerſey, Maryland, Rhode-Iſland, Delaware, &c. when compared with ſome other States, are too ſtriking to need any remark: Nor can it eſcape them what prodigious advantages Canada under its new limits would derive, ſhould the Canadians accede to the Confederacy.

Another thing which appears to me to be an omiſſion is, that no proviſion has been made for the forming of new ſtates, out of the vaſt unpeopled territory which lay within the undefined limits of ſome of the States; and ſuch caſes muſt occur. Perhaps it may be objected to this, that the limits aſſigned by the Kings of Great-Britain to the ſeveral States, will include all ſuch territory that can poſſibly be annexed to the thirteen States. This requires a very large diſcuſſion; but it is to be hoped we are not ſeized with that phrenſy, for having a larger extent of country annexed to any one State than what can be governed with convenience to the people, and the energy of Government be extended through the whole. It is this infatuation and deſire for an extenſive empire, that has involved, and daily involves, mankind in the miſeries of war and ſlavery throughout the world, and if not guarded againſt in the infancy of the States, may prompt the ſtronger, at ſome future day, to endeavour the conqueſt of the weaker, which may give riſe to feuds that will eventually diſſolve the union.

The zeal of ſome may think a haſty ratification of the articles of Confederacy neceſſary to cement the union of the States, and be unwilling to diſcuſs theſe matters; but if we wiſh a durable, a perpetual union to exiſt amongſt the States, every poſſible obſtacle to it ſhould be removed in the beginning, otherwiſe it will reſemble a houſe built with untempered morter that will not cement the parts together of which it is compoſed, and inſtead of growing ſtronger by age, it will moulder to a diſſolution.

CIVIS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wedneſday the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, ſituate in Hamilton Townſhip, Cumberland County, containing four hundred acres of goodland, with two dwelling-houſes, ſtables and barn, and ſpring-houſe, with 500 bearing apple trees; there is on ſaid plantation one hundred and fifty acres of cleared upland, and fifty acres of good meadow. Alſo to be ſold on the ſame day, a Houſe and Lot in Chambersburgh, known by the name of the Croſs Keys, with ſtables and other houſes ſuitable for tavern keeping. For terms apply to JAMES AND JOHN BURNS.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the eighteenth day of March,

A PLANTATION in Donegal Townſhip, Lancaſter County, near May Town, containing about three hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty are cleared. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, and ſeveral fountains of water; alſo an orchard, fifteen acres of meadow, and more may be made. Attendance will be given by the ſubſcriber.

MATTHEW TATE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wedneſday the eighteenth day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon,

THE Plantation or tract of Land whereon Joſeph Sherer, deceaſed, lately dwelt, ſituate in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, containing 221 acres, and the allowance, with 30 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made, about 60 acres of upland cleared, a good young apple orchard of about 150 trees, and a good ſquare log houſe and barn on the premiſes. The terms of ſale will be made known by

MARY SHERER, Executrix.
SAMUEL COCHRAN,] Executors.
SAMUEL SHERER,]

Likewiſe at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a tract of Land in White Deer Creek Townſhip, Northumberland County, containing 300 acres, with the allowance; late the property of the ſaid Joſeph Sherer, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to ſee the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply as above.

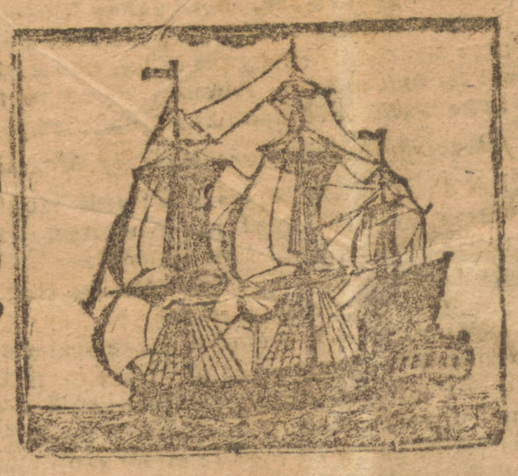
LANCASTER: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL



THE

ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1778.

ALL Persons who are indebted for this Paper, when printed in Philadelphia, are once more requested to make immediate payment.

Just published and now selling by JOHN DUNLAP, *in Lancaster,*

[Price 2s. 6d. single—2s. by the quantity]

THE

AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER V.

Addressed to GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HOWE.

By the AUTHOR of COMMON SENSE.

March 22, 1778.

WAS LOST,

Between the Ferry and Lancaster, on Thursday last, A GREEN leather POCKET-BOOK, with a gold lock, containing two hundred and eighty three Continental Dollars, Twenty five Pounds in old Maryland money, and two Half Joes in gold. Whoever has found the said Pocket-Book and will return it to the Printer hereof, shall receive a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the ninth day of April next, on the premises,

THAT valuable Plantation and old accustomed Tavern lately belonging to Bartle Bartleson, of Norriton Township, Philadelphia County, deceased; containing one hundred and fifty one acres of extraordinary good land, situate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about eighteen miles from the city of Philadelphia aforesaid. There are on said plantation a commodious stone dwelling-house, barn, sheds and other out-houses, about forty acres of good watered meadow which produceth hay of the best quality, about ten acres of good bearing orchard, one hundred acres thereof cleared, and the remainder good timber land. The whole is in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately. Attendance will be given and the terms made known on said day, by

ELIZABETH BARTLESON, Executrix.

N. B. If said plantation is not sold on said day, it will be rented to the highest bidder.

To be HIRED or SOLD,

AN excellent CLOTHIER, an English servant man, who has three years and four months to serve. Likewise a quantity of fullers press papers, and three thousand tenter hooks. Any person wanting may apply to the subscriber, at Wye Mill, Talbot County, Maryland. JOSHUA KINNARD.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Finley, alias Armstrong, the wife of the subscriber, Samuel Finley, living in Elizabeth Town, Washington County, Maryland, eloped from her said husband on the 14th day of August last, and carried her child with her: These are therefore to charge and forwarn all persons whatsoever not to harbour or entertain said Elizabeth Finley, alias Armstrong, or her child, or credit her in any sum or sums of money, goods, or any other necessaries, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts by her contracted since her elopement from my bed and board; and I disown her as my wife forever. Given under my hand this second day of February, 1778. SAMUEL FINLEY.

Lancaster, March 11, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night from Lancaster, a soldier named JOHN KILPATRICK, a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, short sandy hair, sandy complexion, squints a little, and a little freckled: Had on and took with him a blue regimental coat faced with white, and one brown ditto faced with buff, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, a lincey jacket, a pair of coarse white woollen stockings, and an old wool hat. He has taken a pass from a man in this town named Lawrence Husten, dated Head-quarters, Nov. 17, 1777. Whoever takes up said deserter and confines him in any of the gaols of this State, or sends him to the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, shall receive the above reward, from

JOHN VANPELT, Lieut. 13th P. R.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 12th inst. (March) from the subscriber, living in Baltimore County, in the State of Maryland, near Fauble's Tavern, a convict servant man named JOHN LENDRICKIN, a native of Ireland, and speaks in that dialect; about five feet high, 25 years of age, well set, black hair cut short, sandy coloured beard; had on when he went away, two old lincey jackets of a yellow colour, a tow linen hunting-shirt, white ditto shirt and trowsers, both old and broke, a pepper and salt coloured pair of stockings, half-worn shoes, and a felt hat. The said servant has the letters of his name in the inside of one of his wrists, put in by a thread: He was taken up in M'Callister's Town but made his escape; he had forged a pass signed thus, *Ben. Rogers*, which was taken from him, but as he is a good clerk it is likely he will forge another. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by THOMAS DOWNEY.

Continuation of the Proceedings of CONGRESS,

begun in the second page of last week's paper.

IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 8, 1778.

THE Committee to whom the letters that passed between Gen. Heath and Gen. Burgoyne, and the letter from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates were committed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and agreed to, as follows —

"That they have considered with mature attention the Convention entered into at Saratoga, between Major General Gates and Lieutenant-General Burgoyne in October last, and find that numbers of the cartouch boxes and several other articles of military accoutrements annexed to the persons of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in General Burgoyne's army, have not been delivered up, and that agreeably to the spirit of the Convention, and the technical interpretation of the word "arms" they ought to have been delivered up — This opinion is warranted not only by the judgment of the most approved writers, but by the interpretation and practice of British officers in similar cases, in the course of the present war, particularly in the capitulation of St. John's on the 2d of November, 1775.

"Your Committee farther report, That there are so many other circumstances attending the delivery of the arms and military stores, which excite strong suspicions that the Convention has not been strictly complied with on the part of General Burgoyne, agreeably to its true spirit and the intention of the contracting parties, and so many instances of former fraud in the conduct of our enemies, as to justify Congress, however cautious to avoid even the suspicion of want of good faith, in taking every measure for securing the performance of the Convention, which did not impose any new condition, nor tend to delay its execution.

"Of this nature, your Committee consider the resolution of Congress of the 8th of November last, directing General Heath "to cause to be taken down "the name and rank of every commissioned officer, "and the name, former place of abode, occupation, "size, age and description of every non-commissioned officer and private soldier, and all other persons "comprehended in the Convention of Saratoga." This cannot be considered as imposing any new condition, but as a measure naturally resulting from the articles of Convention, which the conquering party has a right to avail itself of, and which is strictly justifiable, had no just suspicion of the want of good faith in the party surrendering presented itself. Your Committee are of opinion, That the reasons which General Burgoyne adduces for refusing a compliance, are inapplicable to the case; and they beg leave to observe that he is totally mistaken in his appeal to the conduct of Sir Guy Carlton and himself, with respect to the prisoners released from Canada in August, 1776.—For notwithstanding his express declaration to the contrary in his letter of the 23d of Nov. last to General Heath, it appears from the original list of the prisoners released from Canada, which is herewith presented, that the provinces, counties and towns, to which the prisoners released belonged, were annexed to their respective names, which for the greater security of the conquering party were in the hand writing of the respective prisoners. Your Committee therefore cannot but consider General Burgoyne's refusal to give descriptive lists of the non commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to his army, when connected with his former conduct, and ill grounded assertion on this occasion, in an alarming point of view, more especially when they consider, that nine days previous to this refusal, he had without just cause given, declared in a letter to General Gates, that the public faith plighted in the convention of Saratoga was broken on the part of these States. This charge of a breach of public faith is of a most serious nature, pregnant with alarming consequences, and deserves greater attention, as it is not dropped in a hasty expression, dictated by sudden passion, but is delivered as a deliberate act of judgment, committed to writing, and sent to the General with whom he made the convention. And if credit is to be given to General Burgoyne's account of himself in his letter to General Heath of the 23d of November, he cannot be considered "of so light a character, as to have acted in a serious matter of state upon a sudden impression."

[*Concluded in the Fourth Page.*]

Best possible image.

LONDON, *December 9.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *November 21.*

THIS day, at two o'clock, the Speaker took the chair, when a motion was made for the second reading of the loyal addreſs of the Houſe to his Majeſty, upon which a very long and ſpirited debate enſued.

Lord Nugent reverted to the conſequences of the amendment in a very full and comprehenſive manner. He obſerved, that nothing but ſubmiſſion on the part of America could reſtore to Britain the benefit ariſing from that country, and no ſubmiſſion could be gained but by force. For his part he believed the object of the war was principally to convince their cool judgments, by the calamities attendant on carnage, or the bleſſings ariſing from peace; to convince them, by the tyranny and oppreſſive meaſures of their Congreſs, of the more lenient ſway and domination of the mother power; and was himſelf convinced that an uniform perſeverance in coerſive meaſures would prove adequate to the intention, and fulfil the deſire of adminiſtration.

General Conway with great warmth, lamented the fatal determination of the Miniſter, and the horrid effects ariſing from his endeavours to conciliate the affections of enthuſiaſts in the cauſe of liberty, by pouring on their heads the miſeries of war, and the horror of bloodſhed. He declared, for his part, though he was a ſoldier, and ſlaughter was his trade, he delighted not in the effuſion of human blood, and ſhrunk with horror from the thought of ſhedding his brother's blood.—He was ſenſible, from his knowledge of the heart of man, that it was impoſſible to ſubject, much leſs to conciliate the mind, by racking the body. The means we are taken to fill up, actually widen the breach; and it muſt, in the nature of things, ſo long as a ſingle ſpark of manly ardour and noble freedom exiſted in the boſom of our brethren. He reverted to the effects that it had already produced. Were the Americans in the leaſt degree conciliated? No. Were they even ſubjected? No. We have employed 50,000 men, ſpent 20,000,000 of money, and in two years we have gained New York iſland, Staten Iſland, and had preſerved Canada; all which, in his ideas, amounted to nothing. But he begged, in the moſt pathetic manner, that they would reflect on the preſent ſituation of our troops. General Howe has given us no preciſe intelligence of having effected any one thing; and General Burgoyne was in a ſituation more truly lamentable than any General perhaps that ever exiſted. He ſpoke as a ſoldier, he ſaid; and from the knowledge he had of military matters, he was ſincerely led to fear, that he neither could go backwards nor forwards. This was the ſituation of our troops—a ſituation preceding from the fatal meaſures of a dominating Miniſtry—a Miniſtry that had exerciſed more tyranny over America, than ever the Duke of Alva, that bane of liberty, had exerciſed over the Netherlands. He begged the Houſe to reflect on the ſtate of foreign affairs—He dreaded there was more to fear from France and Spain, than the nation was aware of. His Majeſty from the throne, had acknowledged, that he thought an augmentation of the navy neceſſary to the ſecurity of the kingdom. Two years ago, a decreaſe of it was deemed proper. The implication was plain, and the concluſion eaſy. He declared, that the preceeding day he did not hear one argument adduced by the noble gentlemen on the other ſide in the leaſt convincing. It was now become a diſpute of the feelings, and not of the judgment---the paſſions only were addreſſed, and not the underſtanding.

The Attorney General went into a long defence of the meaſures of employing Indians. He obſerved, that it was impoſſible to preſerve them in a ſtate of neutrality, and of the alternative of having them either for friends or foes, it was eaſy to determine which to chooſe. True, he ſaid, their mode of fighting was loaded with horror; but war, and eſpecially inteſtine war, was ever ſo. They were taxed, he ſaid, with many crimes; he would not attempt to juſtify them, but obſerve that the rebels againſt whom they fight, are as mean, cruel, and treacherous as they are; witneſs the conduct of the wretches, who after taking the oath of allegiance to his Majeſty, turned their arms againſt his troops, and endeavoared to butcher them by ſurprize.

Sir George Saville anſwered Mr. Thurloe. Was it, he ſaid, become logical, that the criminality of one man ſhould exculpate another. We had been reduced to the miſerable neceſſity of employing ſavages to work out our purpoſes of cruelty, and we attempted to excuſe it by one ſingle act of guilt in our enemy. He begged the Houſe to conſider that even without the amendment propoſed, the addreſs would be moſt improper, ſince in effect, by it the Houſe pledged themſelves to ſupport the Miniſtry in the coerſive meaſures, without limitation or attention to conſequence.

Col. Barre ſhewed the neceſſity of ſending out full powers to the Commiſſioners, of preſenting the olive branch to the Americans, before they became utterly irreconcileable to Great-Britain; he complained that his letters were opened by the orders of the Miniſters, and that no officer from America dared to ſpeak to him, as he was looked upon as a proſcribed perſon.

The following motions were made by Mr. Hartley.

THAT it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the further proſecution of the American war muſt be attended with an enormous expence.

That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the expences of another campaign in the year 1778, added to the expences already incurred in the American war, may probably amount to a ſum not leſs than between 30 and 40 millions ſterling, which muſt create an alarming increaſe of the principal and intereſt of the national debt, and muſt require many additional, heavy, and burthenſome taxes as well as other taxes, upon the Britiſh ſubjects to defray.

That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the proſecution of the American war muſt be deſtructive to the navigation, commerce, riches, and reſources of this country, as well as of the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and will leave us in an exhauſted ſtate with our land and ſea forces, at the diſtance of 3000 miles, open to the inſults or attacks of any ſecret or inſidious enemy to this country.

That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that it is unbecoming the wiſdom and prudence of Parliament to proceed any farther in the ſupport of this fruitleſs, expenſive and deſtructive war, more eſpecially without any ſpecific terms of accommodation declared.

After a debate, they were over ruled.

NEWBURN, *(North Carolina) February 13.*

On Sunday laſt arrived here from the iſland of Providence, Mr. Wright Stanley, who was lately taken in the Letter of Marque ſloop the Lydia, belonging to this port, and carried to Jamaica, where all the Americans that are taken are confined till they can be ſent to England, but Mr. Stanley, with ſeveral Captains of veſſels, were fortunate enough to make their eſcape to Providence.

Mr. Stanley, who himſelf, with Captains Cockran, Annibal, Moor, and ſome others arrived with him, were in the action, brings a very particular account of the taking the forts on the iſland of Providence, and cutting out of the harbour 7 ſail of veſſels, one a very large Jamaica ſhip richly laden, with only a ſingle privateer, and about 60 or 70 Americans. The account is as follows.

ABOUT 11 o'clock at night, on the 27th of January, the continental ſloop of war Providence, mounting twelve 4 pounders, carrying 50 men, commanded by John Peck Rathburne, landed 25 of her crew under the command of his Captain of marines on the iſland of New-Providence. They were joined by 18 or 20 Americans who had been priſoners on board different ſhips of war, and made their eſcape from Jamaica and were there waiting for opportunities to their reſpective homes.

They took poſſeſſion of fort Naſſau with the cannon, ammunition, and 300 ſtand of ſmall arms. A ſhip mounting 16 guns, 45 men, Johnſon commander, with rum, ſugar and coffee, from Jamaica to New-York, lay there in the road, as alſo five veſſels captured by the privateer ſloop Gayton, Capt. Chalmers, of Jamaica, and ſent in there for condemnation.

At day break 4 men were ſent on board the 16 gun ſhip to take poſſeſſion and ſend the officers and crew into the fort, the commanding officer being ſhewn the 13 ſtripes hoiſted in the fort, and informed that it was then in the hands of the Americans, who would ſink the ſhip if the order was not inſtantly complied with, thought proper to ſubmit, they were carried to the fort and there put in irons. Other parties were ſent to take poſſeſſion of the five prizes, which they ſoon effected, and ſecured their prize-maſters in the ſame manner.

This being done, a party marched to the Governor's and demanded the keys of the eaſtern fort, which, after being informed what had happened (it being then only ſun-riſe) he delivered. They took poſſeſſion of that fort alſo, removed ſome powder and ſmall arms, ſpiked up the cannon, and returned to fort Naſſau.

All this was effected by ten o'clock, by which time the inhabitants were in the utmoſt ſurpriſe and confuſion, and were removing their effects out of town, but were informed by the Americans that they did not intend to moleſt the perſon or property of any inhabitant of the iſland unleſs reduced to the neceſſity in their own defence.

About 12 o'clock a motley crew of negroes, molattoes and whites, to the number of 150 or 200, appeared armed, and threatened to attack the fort, but on being told that if they preſumed to fire a gun, the town ſhould be laid in aſhes; and ſeeing preparat made for that purpoſe, they diſperſed.

The Providence now came into the road, and chored near the ſhip, and very ſoon after the Gay alſo appeared. Continental colours were immedia ſtruck, and the guns on board the Providence hou in hopes the Gayton would come to an anchor, ſignals being given by a number of perſons from beach and hills adjacent, ſhe tacked and ſtood off, which the fort began to play on her with 18 pound from which ſhe received conſiderable damage, under cover of night made her eſcape.

No attack was made this night on the fort, but n day at 3 o'clock, two bodies of men, conſiſting of hout 500 with ſeveral pieces of cannon marched wit fight of the fort, and ſummoned it to ſurrender or t they ſhould ſtorm it and give no quarter. The g riſon nailed their colours to the flag-ſtaff, in the fence of the meſſengers, cut away the halliards, a returned for anſwer, that they would not ſurren while a man ſurvived.

Until twelve at night the garriſon expected to attacked, but their enemy being more diſpoſed ſleep than fight, retired to reſt.

Next morning early the prizes were manned, guns of the fort ſpiked, the ammunition and ſm arms carried on board the privateer, and the wh garriſon with their priſoners embarked, and put to ſ Two of the prizes being of little value were ſet on fi the reſt ſtood for New-England, except a ſloop cal the Tryall, which on the 7th inſtant ſafely arriv here with Captains Cockran, Moor, Annibal, M Stanley, and ſome others belonging to this place.

Mr. Ganbier has lately been appointed Governo of the iſland of Providence, and was juſt arrived the from England. He told Mr. Stanley, that before left the Britiſh Court he waited on Lord George Ge maine, and in a converſation with him on Americ affairs, the Minden hero told him the Americans w a headſtrong perverſe people, that they were purſuin their own ruin, and that as they never had been an thing but an expence to Britain, it might be better acknowledge their independence.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March 7.*

From North-Carolina we learn, that Governo CASWELL had made up five thouſand VOLUNTEERS, at the head of whom he was to march to reinforce General Waſhington in a few weeks.

A frigate of thirty guns, from France, is juſt arrived in North-Carolina, deeply laden with all ſorts of neceſſaries for the army.

LANCASTER, *March 25.*

The Aſſembly of the State of New-York have empowered their Delegates in Congreſs to ratify the Confederation propoſed for the perpetual alliance of the United States of America.

On Monday ſe'nnight a handſome donation was received at Ephrata, for the uſe of the ſick and wounded of the hoſpital at that place, ſent from the charitable and well diſpoſed Preſbyterian congregation of the Forks of Brandywine; a laudable example worthy of imitation.—The Medical Gentlemen take this public method, in the name of the ſick and wounded, to return their moſt hearty and unfeigned thanks to the good people who ſo generouſly contributed in ſo ſeaſonable a manner.

On the 21ſt of February died at his houſe near the Croſs Roads of Duck Creek, in the Delaware State, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, a man reſpected and beloved by his numerous acquaintance and friends. Of ſound and fixed principles; of manners ſtrictly moral, and ſincerely pious; he poſſeſſed withal the ſocial, kind affections in an eminent degree: Frankneſs and liberality of ſentiment, with a benevolent *flow of ſoul*, were indeed his diſtinguiſhing qualities. Placed in eaſy circumſtances, enjoying an affluent competence, the effect of ſuch unblamed œconomy, diligence, and upright dealing, as Providence was pleaſed remarkably to bleſs, he lived with decent hoſpitality; was generous, and watched for opportunities of doing good. Improving his hours of leiſure in the moſt rational of all entertainments, reading and reflection, he had treaſured up no inconſiderable ſtock of uſeful knowledge, which added to his agreeableneſs as a companion. A lover of mankind—a friend of civil and religious liberty, he viewed the preſent ſtruggle in this country with anxious concern, and the moſt ardent wiſhes for its happy termination. One of the

Best possible image.

firmeſt advocates for our *independent* Continental union, yet ſtill breathing a tenderneſs and good will to the nation we have been forced to part from,—it was his conſtant prayer that " *America* may be *free*, and *Britain* ſaved by Heaven from undoing herſelf."

On Thurſday morning, the 19th inſtant, died at Lancaſter, in the early bloom of life, the Rev. Mr. EBENEZER DAVID, A. M. after a long and ſevere illneſs, which he bore with a firm, chriſtian fortitude and calm reſignation to his fate. During his lucid intervals, while the ſable curtain of the King of Terrors ſeemed to encircle him about, he diſplayed a mind undaunted and ſerene at his approach. He had been a Chaplain in the Continental Army ſince the commencement of the war, 'till a few months ago, when he reſigned that office, in order to act in a medical capacity in the military hoſpitals. He was a ſincere friend to the rights of mankind and the liberties of America. A liberal education, probity of life, rectitude of conduct, and a ſocial diſpoſition, made him reſpected and beloved by thoſe that were acquainted with him, and afforded his neareſt connections the moſt pleaſing proſpect of his future utility.

His remains were decently interred in the Preſbyterian burial ground, attended by the Gentlemen of the faculty, military officers, and a number of reſpectable citizens.

" *Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.*"

†*† LEIPER's SCOTCH SNUFF, in bottles, may be had at John Dunlap's Printing office.

By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Common-Wealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN HAMMON was lately moſt cruelly and barbarouſly murdered in the County of Cheſter, in this Common-Wealth. AND WHEREAS by an inquiſition taken on the body of the ſaid BENJAMIN HAMMON, and by depoſitions taken before ſundry Juſtices of the ſaid Common Wealth, there is great reaſon to believe that a certain HENRY SKYLES, late of the County of Lancaſter, in the ſaid Common Wealth, Yeoman, did feloniouſly kill and murder the ſaid BENJAMIN HAMMON; and that THOMAS BOYD, JAMES WILLSON, JOHN HASTINGS, and CHARLES CALDWELL, of the ſaid County of Lancaſter, Yeomen, together with others who have ſurrendered themſelves, were feloniouſly preſent, comforting, abetting and aiding the ſaid HENRY SKYLES to do and commit the ſaid murder. AND WHEREAS it is at all times, but more eſpecially in the preſent ſituation of our affairs, of the utmoſt conſequence to the peace of the Common Wealth, that the perpetrators of ſuch attrocious offences ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment; and the endeavours hitherto uſed for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid offenders have proved ineffectual.

WE HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering and promiſing a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to be paid out of the Public Treaſury of this Common-Wealth to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid HENRY SKYLES, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the Keeper of the Goal of either of the Counties of Lancaſter, Berks or York, in this Common Wealth: And alſo hereby offering and promiſing a like reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* for each and every of them the ſaid THOMAS BOYD, JAMES WILSON, JOHN HASTINGS, and CHARLES CALDWELL, to be paid as aforeſaid, to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure them, or any of them, in either or any of the gaols aforeſaid. AND WE DO HEREBY ſtrictly charge and command all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other officers, and all other the citizens of this Common-Wealth, to make diligent ſearch and purſuit after the ſaid HENRY SKYLES, THOMAS BOYD, JAMES WILSON, JOHN HASTINGS, and CHARLES CALDWELL, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure them, that they may be proceeded againſt according to Law.

GIVEN under the Seal of the ſaid Common-Wealth, at Lancaſter, the Twenty fourth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy eight.

THOMAS WHARTON, Jun. Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

Lancaſter County, Pennſylvania, to wit.

IN purſuance of a precept from the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, and WILLIAM ATLEE, Eſq; Second Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, Notice is hereby given, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at the Court-houſe in Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, on Tueſday, the ſeventh day of April next; at which time and place, all perſons who will proſecute againſt any of the Priſoners, in the gaol of the ſaid County, are required to attend; then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Eſchеats, and Conſtables within the ſaid County, are required that they be then there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong. And the Under Sheriff, Bailiffs, and others, my Miniſters, are alſo required to be then there, in their proper perſons, to do thoſe things which appertain to their offices to be done.

WILLIAM KELLEY, Sheriff of Lancaſter County.

GOD SAVE THE COMMON-WEALTH.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1778.

Notice is hereby farther given, That Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, for the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, will be held at the Borough of Lancaſter, to wit, For Philadelphia, on Monday the thirteenth, for Cheſter, on Wedneſday the fifteenth, and for Bucks, on Thurſday the ſixteenth day of ſaid month of April; where all Proſecutors, Witneſſes, the Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Eſcheators, and Conſtables of ſaid Counties reſpectively, are required to attend on the reſpective days aforeſaid, to do thoſe things which to them ſeverally belong. WILLIAM KELLEY, Sheriff of Lancaſter County.

Lancaſter, March 23, 1778.

ALL Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers, belonging to the 13th Pennſylvania Regiment, whoſe furloughs are expired, are hereby ordered to repair to their Regiments on or before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they will be treated as deſerters. LEWIS FARMER, Lieut. Col. 13th Pennſylvania Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME quarter-blooded MARE, heavy with foal. Alſo a Riding Chair and Harneſs.—Enquire of Mr. JOHN JORDAN, in Lancaſter.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Birdſborough Forge, in Union Townſhip, Berks County, for caſh, on Monday the 6th of April next,

A NUMBER of half blooded breeding Mares and Colts, of ſize and figure, very particular care having been taken in the choice of the mares and the covering horſes. Alſo a number of ſheep of good breed, a quantity of old iron, and ſeveral other articles. And on the next day will be ſold at Reading, five Teams; the horſes for draft peculiarly fine, the waggons and harneſs in good order and fit for any ſervice: Alſo a quantity of valuable Houſhold Furniture made of mahogany, walnut, &c. Attendance will be given at both places by MARK BIRD.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 6th day of April next,

THE noted INN, in the Townſhip of Martic, known by the name of the BLACK HORSE, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Maryland and Newport. Any perſon inclining to rent it may apply at the houſe of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to himſelf at York-Town, and know the terms on which it will be let. A perſon who will undertake to keep a good Public Houſe will be preferred.

JOHN GIBSON.

To be LET for a term of years,

THE noted St. George's Mills, ſituate in Newcaſtle County, in the Delaware State, burr and country ſtones, boulting done by water, the beſt of wheat in abundance, landing near by the dwelling-houſe, and a three acre lot, with a kitchen, garden, ſtable, well of water, cooper's ſhop, and cut houſes, and fire-wood: May be entered on the firſt of April next. None need apply but ſuch as are ſkilled in the millering buſineſs, and can give good ſecurity for performance of covenants, and certify a good character. Apply on the premiſes to ISAAC DUSHANE.

I DO hereby certify, That an advertiſement inſerted in the Pennſylvania Packet, deſiring Mr. DAVID COCHRAN, Adjutant to Col. Miller's battalion, and Mr. JAMES DOAK, Quarter-Maſter to Col. Rankin's battalion, immediately to make returns to me for three barrels of Salt taken in Smithfield, the property of John Fulton, otherwiſe they might depend on being proſecuted as the law directs in caſes of private property, is ungenerous, and directly in oppoſition to my orders to the above named John Fulton. Alſo that the above Salt is juſtly ſettled by the above-named Cochran and Doak.

WILLIAM MEANS, formerly Commiſſary to the Pennſylvania Militia,

ANY perſon that will give information of the author who inſerted the advertiſement as above mentioned by Mr. Means, to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DAVID COCHRAN, Adjutant.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in White-Clay Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle County, on the night of the 8th inſt. (March) two creatures, one of them a young bay horſe, about fifteen hands high, half blooded, round bodied and well made, trots and canters well, has a ſmall lump on the left hind leg juſt above the hoof, dark mane and tail; the other a dark bay mare, about nine years old, ſcarce fifteen hands high, light bodied, trots pretty well, has a blaze down her face, her eyes a little tender, part of one of her hind hoofs white: It is ſuppoſed they are ſtolen by ſome deſerters, but their rout is uncertain, whether to the enemy or to Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and thief or thieves, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for each of the creatures, and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Doe Run, Cheſter County, March 19, 1778.

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers laſt night, a dark brown Stallion, about fourteen and half hands high, newly ſhod before, no white on him except ſome ſaddle marks, long bodied and ſtrong made, five years old this ſpring, paces a little and trots well, is apt to bear hard on the bridle when rode, and champ the bit, was in good order, ſhort haired and a little mealy mouthed. Alſo a bright bay Mare, with a large blaze in her forehead, long ſwitch tail, long ſided, gant and hollow backed, three years old this ſpring, is of the Engliſh dray breed, a natural trotter, had only three ſhoes on, near fourteen hands high, ſleek and in good order. Whoever apprehends the above horſes and the thief, ſo that the ſubſcribers may get their horſes and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or TWENTY POUNDS for the horſes only, paid by ANDREW MITCHELL. TRISTRAM MOORE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. (March) a mouſe coloured Horſe, about nine years old, fourteen and a half hands high, his feet white and ſome white in his face, paces and trots, but paces moſtly; his mane hangs on both ſides. Alſo a Filly, two years old this ſpring, fourteen and a half hands high, a bright bay, with a large blaze in her face, one hind foot white, a natural trotter, and Engliſh blooded. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the owner, living in Weſt Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, or the above reward for the creatures and thief, paid by WILLIAM CLINGAN.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mountjoy Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh indented ſervant named JOHN SUMELLY, *about five feet high, and about eighteen years of age; had on when he went away, a brown coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, and brown ſtockings footed with white. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by*

March 20, 1778. EPHRAIM LITLE.

Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, March 23.

WAS put into my ſtable by ſome perſon unknown, on the night of the 17th of November laſt, a brown roan HORSE, of low carriage, has neither brand or ear mark, ſhod all round, about fourteen and a half hands high. The owner is deſired to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks after this date for the charges.

BARFOOT BRUNSON.

The reason on which he grounds this charge is, That the officers included in the convention have not since their arrival in Massachusetts-Bay been accommodated with quarters agreeably to their respective ranks; on which your Committee beg leave to observe, that though from the sudden and unexpected arrival of so large a body of troops, the concourse of strangers in and near Boston, the devastation and destruction occasioned by the British army not long since blocked up in that town, and by the American army, which besieged them; and considering that the officers were not to be separated from their men, and that the troops could not be quartered with equal convenience in any other place within the limits pointed out and described in the convention, as there are not a sufficient number of barracks in any other part of that State; though from these and many other unavoidable circumstances, the accommodation of general Burgoyne and his officers might not be such as the public could wish, or he expect, yet his charge of a breach of the public faith on this account, is not warranted either by the letter of the preliminary articles agreed on between himself and general Gates on the 14th of October, or by the spirit of the convention signed on the 16th of the same month, since by an examination of these articles it will appear, that the stipulation, with respect to the quartering of officers was not to be construed in that rigorous sense in which general Burgoyne affects to consider it, but on the contrary that it was agreed to as far as circumstances would admit."

Your Committee forbear to lay any stress on the attempt of the enemy to alter the place of embarkation from the port of Boston to that of Rhode-Island, or the sound, so contiguous to the port of New-York, which as well as that of Rhode-Island, is at present in their possession; on the seemingly inadequate number of vessels (being only 26 transports sent to Rhode-Island, as appears in a letter from general Pigot to general Burgoyne, dated December 3) for an army consisting of five thousand six hundred and forty-two, in a winter voyage to Europe; or on the improbability of the enemy's being able, on so short a notice, to victual such a fleet and army, for a voyage of such length; since the declaration of lieutenant-general Burgoyne, that the public faith is broke, is of itself sufficient to justify Congress in taking every measure for securing the performance of the convention, which the laws of nations in consequence of this conduct will justify.

"These facts and opinions your Committee in a matter of such high moment to the honour and safety of these States, esteem it their duty to report specially; and considering that general Burgoyne has not fully complied with the convention of Saratoga, particularly in not delivering up the cartouch boxes and accoutrements; that he has expressly, and without just foundation, charged these States with a breach of public faith; that in consequence of this declaration, whilst in our power, he may deem himself and the army under him absolved from their compact, and may therefore have refused compliance with a measure naturally resulting from the convention, and which only tended to render his officers and men insecure, in case the convention on their part was not complied with; considering farther, that from the distance between America and Great-Britain, there is no opportunity of accommodating this dispute in any reasonable period of time with the Sovereign of the State, in behalf of which this convention was made, and that the operations of General Burgoyne's army in America would not only defeat the main object of the convention, but prove highly prejudicial to the interest of these States—Your Committee submit the whole to the consideration of Congress, in order that such measures be adopted as are consistent with the safety and honour of the United States.

Whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions—

Resolved, That as many of the cartouch boxes, and several other articles of military accoutrements annexed to the persons of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers included in the convention of Saratoga, have not been delivered up; the convention on the part of the British army has not been strictly complied with:

Resolved, That the refusal of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to give descriptive lists of the non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to his army subsequent to his declaration that the public faith was broke, is considered by Congress in an alarming point of view; since a compliance with the resolution of Congress could only have been prejudicial to that army in case of an infraction of the convention on their part:

Resolved, That the charge made by Lieutenant General Burgoyne in his letter to Major General Gates of the 14th of November, of a breach of public faith on the part of these States, is not warranted by the just construction of any article of the convention of Saratoga; that it is a strong indication of his intention, and affords just ground of fear, that he will avail himself of such pretended breach of the convention, in order to disengage himself and the army under him of the obligation they are under to these United States, and that the security which these States have had in his personal honour, is hereby destroyed:

Resolved therefore, That the embarkation of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and the troops under his command, be suspended, till a distinct and explicit ratification of the convention of Saratoga shall be properly notified by the Court of Great-Britain to Congress.

By Order of Congress,
HENRY LAURENS, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Lancaster, February 23, 1778.

THE Trustees of the *General Loan-Office* of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, hereby give notice to the Public, That the said Office will be opened on Monday the 9th day of March next, at Lebanon, in the County of Lancaster, where attendance will be given for four weeks successively*, and on the first Monday and five following days in the months of April, June, August, October and December:—Therefore all persons concerned are hereby notified to attend and discharge their annual payments now in arrear; and to those who incline to pay off the remaining quotas of their respective mortgage monies and the interest thereof, on so doing their bonds and title deeds will be delivered up, and their mortgages will be discharged.

* *The inclemency of the weather, and the river Susquehanna not being passable, prevented the Trustees meeting and attending the month of February, as by law is appointed; therefore the four weeks above mentioned are in lieu thereof.* 8 w.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, situate in Hamilton Township, Cumberland County, containing four hundred acres of goodland, with two dwelling-houses, stables and barn, and spring-house, with 500 bearing apple trees; there is on said plantation one hundred and fifty acres of cleared upland, and fifty acres of good meadow. Also to be sold on the same day, a House and Lot in Chambersburgh, known by the name of the Cross Keys, with stables and other houses suitable for tavern keeping. For terms apply to JAMES AND JOHN BURNS.

THOMAS LEIPER,
TOBACCONIST,
Has for SALE in LANCASTER,
SCOTCH SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, Feb. 17.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of MICHAEL GRAHAM, Senior, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to the executors: And all persons having any just demands against the said estate, are desired to produce their accounts properly proved, against the first of April next, that they may be paid by us, JASON CLOUD, MICHAEL GRAHAM, } Executors. JOHN GRAHAM,

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber in King-street, a little above the Gaol, and nearly opposite the sign of the Brushes,

A QUANTITY of Copperas, of the best quality, by the pound, hundred or barrel. Likewise Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Rosin, Salt, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Lancaster, Feb. 23. GEORGE STREYLEY.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living in Lancaster,

THE following tracts of Land, viz. 123 acres of land, by warrant of 1752, in Upper Paxtang Township, County of Lancaster. 525 acres of patented land, between Fishing Creek and Mahony, in Turbut Township, and County of Northumberland; patented 325 and 200 acres adjoining. 1155 acres of located land, surveyed on the Shawnee Cabin Creek, County of Bedford. 266 acres of land, situate on both sides of the great road leading to Fort Pitt, adjoining lands of Mr. William Elliott, Cumberland County.

For terms of sale apply to LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

TO BE SOLD,

By PRIVATE SALE,

A PLANTATION situate in Oxford Township, Chester County, containing two hundred acres, with a good log house and double barn, a stable, and a good spring of water and spring-house; also seven acres of well watered meadow ground, and a great deal more may be made; one half of the upland cleared, the other half well timbered; the whole under good repair of fencing. The title is indisputable, and the land clear of quit-rents. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber, near the premises. JAMES TURNER.

WAS FOUND,

The 20th of January last, at Wright's Ferry, on Susquehanna,

A SILVER WATCH. The owner describing his property and paying charges, may have it again by applying to Mr. SAMUEL BOYD, at said Ferry.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER PLATE PRINTER, a person of a good character, capable of carrying on this branch of business. Such a one may, by applying to Messrs. HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in York-Town, Pennsylvania, or to the Printer hereof, enter into immediate employ.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Peter's Township, Cumberland County, near Mr. Irwin's mill, a dark sorrel HORSE, eleven years old, about thirteen hands high, bald face, some white on all his feet, branded G I S, and has had the fistula. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Lancaster, January 15, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near the Borough of Lancaster, on the 18th of October last, a sorrel HORSE, about thirteen or fourteen hands high, with a white face, marked on his left buttock CH, and was round shod. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away by the 15th inst. otherwise he will be sold for the cost and charges.

WILLIAM BAUSMAN.

West-Nantmill, January 26, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, on the premises,

SIX hundred acres of LAND, well improved, situate on the Paxton road leading from Downing's Town to Harris's Ferry, on Susquehanna, distant from Downing's Town ten miles and from Lancaster twenty-three; the dwelling-house and stabling are large, and very well situate for public business; the plowland good, and a great proportion of excellent meadow, watered by Little Brandywine which runs thro' the premises, and might accommodate a merchant-mill with water. Likewise to be sold, several very good cows, heavy with calf.

The heirs of Jacob Cochran, and his widow (deceased) are desired to call on me, receive the bonds, &c. for themselves and the minor children, and properly release me from my guardianship.

WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Head of Elk, January 15, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, from the Borough of Wilmington, a strawberry roan Mare, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer, good spirit, shod round, long mane, rough haired, and has a hard lump on his under jaw. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH.

N. B. All persons are forwarned not to purchase said Mare.

WAS LOST,

On the 4th of September last, between Wilmington and Christiana Bridge,

A LARGE black leather TRUNK, together with three new CAMP-STOOLS. The trunk had on its top a piece of paper with "John Cropper, Junior, Accomack County, Virginia," wrote thereon; it contained a number of valuable cloaths, among which were several regimental coats, brown faced with scarlet; also books and papers that might shew the owner's name. The camp-stools had I. C. engraved on their legs. Any person giving information thereof to the Adjutant-General, to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber, of the 7th Virginia regiment, so that they may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded. JOHN CROPPER,
Lieut. Col. from Virginia.

STOLEN,

From the Camp near the Valley-Forge, on the 12th day of the first month, 1778,

A BLACK MARE, with a saddle and bridle; she is about fifteen hands high, about ten years old, her mane hangs on the near side, has a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, a small white spot on her buttock, a feather mark on the off side of her neck, and is shod before. Whoever secures said mare, saddle and bridle, and brings them to JOHN DOWDNEY, Inn-keeper, in Bristol, or to the owner in Lower-Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

JAMES MOON, Jun.

LANCASTER:
PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.